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JANURAY, 1866.

[No. 1.

THE

MARYLAND FARMER:

MONTHLY MAGAZINE

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture, Rural Economy & Mechanic Arts.

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S. SANDS MILLS.

E. WHITMAN.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

We have been informed that the usual practice of Merchants, Farmers and Planters, in ordering their supplies of our DR. McLANE'S Celebrated VERMIFUGE, has been to simply write or order Vermifuge. The consequence is, that instead of the genuine Dr. McLANE'S Vermifuge, they very frequently get one or other of the many worthless preparations called Vermifuge now before the public. We therefore beg leave to urge upon the planter the propriety and importance of invariably writing the name in full, and to advise their factors or agents that they will not receive any other than the genuine Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Brothers, Pittsburgh, Pa.

We would also advise the same precautions in ordering Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated LIVER PILLS.—The great popularity of these Pills, as a specific or cure for Liver Complaint, and all the bilious derangements so prevalent in the South and South West, has induced vendors of many worthless nostrums to claim for their preparations similar medicinal virtues. Be not deceived! DR. McLANE'S Celebrated LIVER PILLS are the original and only reliable remedy for Liver Complaints that has yet been discovered, and we urge the planter and merchant, as he values his own and the health of those depending on him, to be careful in ordering. Take neither Vermifuge or Liver Pills unless you are sure you are getting the genuine Dr. McLANE'S, prepared by

FLEMING BROTHERS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DOCTOR McLANE'S AMERICAN Worm Specific or Vermifuge.

No diseases to which the human body is liable are better entitled to the attention of the philanthropist than those consequent on the irritation produced by WORMS in the stomach and bowels. When the sufferer is an adult, the cause is very frequently overlooked, and consequently the proper remedy is not applied. But when the patient is an infant, if the disease is not entirely neglected, it is still too frequently ascribed, in whole or part, to some other cause. It ought here to be particularly remarked, that although but few worms may exist in a child, and howsoever quiescent they may have been previously, no sooner is the constitution invaded by any of the numerous train of diseases to which infancy is exposed, than it is fearfully augmented by their irritation. Hence it too frequently happens that a disease otherwise easily managed by proper remedies, when aggravated by that cause bids defiance to treatment, judicious in other respects, but which entirely fails in consequence of worms being overlooked. And even in cases of greater violence, if a potent and prompt remedy be possessed, so that they could be expelled without loss of time, which is so precious in such cases, the disease might be attacked, by proper remedies, even-handed, and with success.

SYMPTOMS WHICH CANNOT BE MISTAKEN.—The countenance is pale and leaden colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eye becomes dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semi-circle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing in the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hicough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE MAY BE DEPEND UPON TO EFFECT A CURE.

The universal success which has attended the administration of this preparation has been such as to warrant us in pledging ourselves to the public to RETURN the MONEY in every instance where it proves ineffectual, "providing the symptoms attending the sickness of the child or adult warrant the supposition of worms being the cause." In all cases the medicine to be given in strict accordance with the directions.

We pledge ourselves to the public that DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY IN ANY FORM; and that it is an innocent preparation, and not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

DIRECTIONS.—Give a child from two to ten years old, a teaspoonful in as much sweetened water every morning, fasting; if it purges through the day, well; but if not, repeat it again in the evening. Over ten, give a little more; under two, give less. To a full grown person, give two teaspoonfuls.

Beware of Counterfeits and all Articles purporting to be Dr. McLane's.—The great popularity of DR. McLANE'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS has induced unprincipled persons to attempt palming upon the public counterfeit and inferior articles in consequence of which the proprietors have been forced to adopt every possible guard against fraud. Purchasers will please pay attention to the following marks of genuineness.

1st.—The external wrapper is a fine Steel Engraving, with the signatures of C. McLANE, and FLEMING BROS.

2d.—The directions are printed on fine paper, with a water mark as follows: "Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills, Fleming Bros., Proprietors." This water mark can be seen by holding up the paper to the light.

The LIVER PILLS have the name stamped on the lid of the box, in red wax.

PREPARED ONLY BY

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, VERMIFUGE & LUNG SYRUP.

 Sold by Dealers Everywhere.

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THE MARYLAND FARMER:

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture, Rural Economy & Mechanic Arts.

Vol. 3. BALTIMORE, JANUARY 1, 1866. No. 1.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

JUN 16 '43 L.A.

The question of immigration is becoming one of such absorbing interest to the border and southern States, that we are sure we shall be pardoned for making it the subject of a few remarks. In view of the unsettled condition of our negro population; their natural indolence and improvidence, and the exalted ideas which they have recently imbibed, in regard to their future status among us, and especially with respect to the claim which has been set up for them in some quarters, to equal political rights, we hold that it is all important to make such provision for the introduction of white laborers from abroad, as will ensure, at least to some extent, our independence of the negro labor upon which we have been accustomed to rely but which has become of late so uncertain and so untrustworthy. We do not propose to enter into a discussion of the perplexing questions that are agitating the public mind with reference to the future of the negro. That does not enter into our province. What we desire is that our agricultural friends shall meet the gravity of the changes that have recently been wrought in our labor system, by such thoughtful action as may best allay their anxieties, and provide for overcoming those difficulties which they will be compelled to encounter in the cultivation of the soil for some years yet to come. We have already in another article in this magazine offered some suggestions as to stock raising, but dwelling more especially upon the prospective advantages of Sheep Husbandry in places where field hands are scarce and wages are high; and we think so well of this particular branch of Farming in those sections of the border and southern States where its introduction would prove profitable, that we trust to see it very generally adopted. But the labor question is paramount to all others, and it is already felt to be so not only in our State but also in those to the south of us. Some feeble attempts have been made to divert the stream of immigration from the north-west into more southern channels, and legislation has been invoked to give strength and purpose and character to the movement. But

although in this State pamphlets have been printed and distributed setting forth its resources, and agents appointed to promote the object in view, but little as yet has been done of a really practical character.

It is all very well to obtain from the State all the assistance that she can render and such liberal legislation as will facilitate the settlement in our midst. But, if the enterprise is to succeed, it must have the hearty co-operation of our farmers and planters. It is their interests that it is to subserve; it is to their advantage that the immigrants shall be invited hitherward, and it is to their individual and united action that the project must look for that active support which is the only condition of assured success. Where they have the means, the spirit and the leisure to act individually, let them do as one or two of our farmers on the Eastern Shore have already done—let them go to New York and make a personal arrangement with as many immigrants arriving there as they can furnish with homes and steady labor. If they shrink from taking so much upon themselves, let them meet in their Farmer's Clubs in their different counties and appoint a number of their most energetic men into a committee to attend to this business, under a pledge that the necessary funds shall be provided to meet all the expenses connected with it. There has also been organized recently under the auspices of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company a line of Steamers, which is to ply regularly between Baltimore and Liverpool; and arrangements are now making, if they have not already been perfected, for establishing a connection with Bremen and Hamburg, and an understanding with the Commissioners of Immigration now abroad, whereby our line of steamers will, in all probability, be largely freighted on their return voyage with German immigrants, whose skill in husbandry and whose patient pains-taking habits no one, we presume, will venture to call in question.

The advantages in bringing immigrants direct to Baltimore are very apparent. If they are once landed here, it would not be very difficult, we think, to induce them to settle in those districts where labor is needed, and by kind treatment and fair wages, to

make them so contented with their lot, as to invite their friends abroad to come over and join them.—The Germans in a country that is new to them, love more than any other people to cluster together. This is natural enough, too, when we consider that until they get a smattering of the English language, they are constrained to converse in their native tongue, and, for the most part, can only do so with their own fellow-countrymen. It is this reason, in the main, that has attracted them, heretofore, towards the German settlements in the north-west, and which, by steady accretion, have become very populous. We have, therefore, first of all, to establish the nuclei of similar settlements in the rural districts of this State and in those of the South; and when this preliminary work has been accomplished, a frank display of kindness joined to liberal dealing, will do the rest.

We do not hesitate to say, that taking into consideration the dense population; the close proximity to a market; the high prices paid for produce at the seaboard cities, when compared with the rates that it usually brings at remote points in the interior, and above all, the many comforts that can be had in the older States of the Union which are not to be expected in regions newly and therefore sparsely settled—we say, taking these things into consideration, the border and Southern States with their fine climate and easily renovated lands, offer greater inducements to immigrants than any other section of the country. It must be remembered also, that all, or nearly all the finest lands at the west or northwest, have been taken up either by settlers, or by speculators, and cannot now be had except at a large advance upon the government price, and that as the wave of population is already beating against the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, it must soon recoil and spread itself over all the available lands in the border and the Southern States.

During the coming year immigration, both from Germany and Ireland, promises to be immense.—The close of the war, the prospects held out to foreign labor, and the political troubles that are brewing in Germany and are even now agitating Ireland, will all aid in swelling the numbers seeking a new home on our shores. Even the Poles are beginning to enter upon the projects of immigration. The Swedes also, of whom, heretofore, very few have left their own land, have been inspired at last with the spirit of adventure, and have already sent a small party of immigrants to Virginia, all of whose members have found ready employment, and have won high praise from those who have entered into engagements with them. It is time, therefore, that our people should be up and doing. They should not wait for any thing that the State may attempt in this matter; but whilst accepting all the assistance from

that source which it is possible to obtain, they should individually and collectively go vigorously and earnestly to work, and by dint of personal exertion and of such influence in other quarters as they may be able to command, endeavour to draw immigration in this direction and thus make the movement already commenced a complete success.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

We give below a circular from the Hon. T. C. PETERS, of Genesee county, New York, in which he proposes to establish in Baltimore an Agency for the sale and distribution of choice Merinos, Long Woolled and Southdown Sheep. The enterprise is a most commendable one and could not have been undertaken by any person better versed in every thing that relates to sheep husbandry, than Mr. Peters.

Independently of his large personal experience in all that appertains to the best methods of sheep-raising at the North, Mr. Peters occupies the important position of President of the New York State Agricultural Society, and as State Assessor produced a Report of the Agricultural and other resources of that State, which was deemed eminently worthy of publication in the Transactions of the Agricultural Society, and which is as admirably condensed as it was exhaustive, at the time it was written, of the varied subjects on which he treats.

The circular in which Mr. Peters announces his purpose to make Baltimore the point of distribution for the choice breeds of sheep, selected from the best flocks of the North, is so pertinent to the matter that we reproduce it entire. It is as follows:

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

In sections of country where labor is scarce, and especially in a region congenial to its growth, Sheep has always been considered profitable. It is found so in the North, where winters are severe, and Sheep must be housed and fed at least half of the year. In States blessed with a more genial climate, Sheep will be found the most profitable stock the farmer can raise. Maryland and Virginia possess every requisite for becoming the largest Wool growing regions in the Union, both in soil, climate and proximity to market for Mutton and Wool—yet single counties in the State of New York contained, at the last census, nearly or quite as many sheep as the whole State of Maryland.

Believing that the time has come when a change in the system of farming is inevitable, and that Sheep would be largely used, if accessible at reasonable prices, I have perfected arrangements for opening a Market in Baltimore for the sale of choice Merino, Long Woolled and South-Down Sheep.

My plan is to select from the leading flocks of the North such Sheep as I would put upon my own farm for profit, and bring them to Baltimore for distribution, either in Maryland or Virginia, to those who wish to stock their farms with valuable sheep. They will be furnished in numbers from one to one thousand, and at as low prices as will give me a small profit. They will be kept on hand at my yards here, in moderate numbers—from which samples can be selected and orders filled at the earliest possible moment from the North,—

and if the sheep do not suit upon arrival, the purchaser will not be required to take them. Persons ordering Sheep for the next two months will get more or less Lambs, as a large proportion will be ewes with lamb—which can be safely moved only during that time. Purchasers will thus materially increase their flock at an early day.

As I have been connected with Sheep raising for most of the last forty years, and thoroughly familiar with the Sheep husbandry of the North, I flatter myself I can be of great service to farmers in establishing this branch of business.

Rams will be furnished at the proper time in the Fall.

My office in Baltimore is in the "MARYLAND FARMER" Buildings, No. 24 South Calvert Street, where I can be consulted on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, from 10 to 2 P. M., and where all letters may be addressed.

T. C. PETERS.

We believe that in certain portions of Maryland and Virginia, Sheep Husbandry might be very largely extended to the manifest advantage of the landed proprietors. In both States there are vast ranges that are admirably adapted to this purpose, and as both are blest with that genial climate in which, as Mr. Peters very justly remarks, sheep can be raised with the greatest possible profit, we take especial interest in commending his circular to the attention of farmers and planters generally. To us, in the present disorganized condition of our labor system, stock raising, as respects both sheep and cattle, appears to be the true remedy for the evils resulting from a lack of trustworthy and industrious field hands, and the high wages which all our agricultural laborers exact and of necessity, now obtain. It is evidently of the utmost importance to the prosperity of our farming and planting interest, that the number of hands shall be adequate at all seasons of the year, to till thoroughly the number of acres under cultivation. From the existing scarcity of hands, but more especially from the want of that class of laborers who, for a just compensation, would be willing to work steadily and persistently for those to whom they engage their services, one of two things has become essentially necessary. We must either contract, to a very considerable extent, the number of acres, heretofore brought under the plough with each recurring season,—by which the land thus thrown out becomes so much dead capital; or we must resort to some other branch of husbandry which shall relieve us from the stress of field hands, and, at the same time, yield a fair profit upon our investment. This can be accomplished by turning our attention to stock raising and particularly to that branch of it known as sheep husbandry. That the profits of the latter have been very large of late years, no one will for a moment doubt, when he refers to the statistics of prices at which wool has ranged, and remembers also the high rates at which mutton has sold in the markets; and although we have not, at this time, all the facts at hand that would enable us to compare the profits of sheep raising with those derived

from crops, we are perfectly satisfied that the former—from the ease with which it can be managed, and from the advantage which it is to the soil as contrasted with the exhaustion produced by the cultivation of the cereals and from the steadily increasing demand for wools of the better grades—is, in every respect, the most remunerative, whilst it is certainly the best adapted to our present agricultural condition. The raising of wool at sixty cents a pound, which is the price it is now quoted at in the market, cannot be a losing business; whilst at ninety-five cents a pound—the price it brought in January last—it must have put very large sums into the pockets of the wool growers over and above all expenses. We have thus given our reasons—briefly indeed, but still we trust to the point—why we hope that this enterprise on the part of Mr. Peters will prove a success. We know that there are some difficulties in the way of introducing sheep husbandry among us on a large scale; but they are such as can be very readily obviated. The chief of these is the destruction of sheep by dogs, owing to our inefficient legislation on this subject. The only other obstacle, of any importance, is the change that it introduces into our system of Husbandry and the want of proper information on the part of many of our farmers and planters in regard to the best and most economical mode of raising sheep, and also with respect to the breeds that are best adapted to our soil and climate. The first difficulty can be overcome by the enactment of a judicious dog-law—the second example and inquiry would soon remove.

We propose to enter much more fully into the question of sheep husbandry in the February number of the FARMER, and shall endeavour to make the article as exhaustive as possible, not only in regard to the relative merits of the different breeds of sheep, but also to their economical management.

Weeds—How to Dispose of Them.

A correspondent of the *Rural American* writing on this subject, says:—"This is the way to dispose of them: Clean out your garden, removing as far possible every weed, root and branch, but do not leave them scattered all over the surface of the ground. If you do, they will be very apt to take root and grow. Besides, if left exposed directly to the sun, their fertilizing values will be wasted, for the greatest part of their substance will decompose and escape from evaporation. The best way is to gather them into heaps, and cover with a little dirt, and leave them to decay. This will leave the ground clean, and it will remain so much longer than it otherwise would; and they will assist to improve the soil which their growth has helped to impoverish."

ROOT CROPS--THE CARROT AND PARSNIP-- SPECIAL VALUE OF EACH--SOIL AND MAN- NER OF GROWING THE CARROT.

In England the turnip and mangold are cultivated largely, and their cultivation has been the means of adding greatly to the wealth of the Nation. The large quantities and excellence of their beef and mutton, and their fine fleeces of wool are due, in a great measure, to the growing of these vegetables; and their celebrated herds of Short-horns and South-downs, may almost be said to be *these roots* transformed into flesh, and provided with legs and animal vitality.

A systematic rotation of crops—their moderate winters, combined with a judicious mode of feeding, make these roots of inestimable value, not only in improving the soil, but in making large returns of profit.

As to the comparative value of roots in feeding animals the carrot holds a high place in the estimation of Northern farmers. It is not only highly nutritious, but it contains a large percentage of pectic acid which has the power of gelatinizing the fluids on the stomach, thus rendering the contents more available and more easily digestible, and hence there is less waste in the excrement when using them in connection with other food. The carrot is highly relished by stock and furnishes a very large amount of nutritious food to the acre, compared with hay or oats.

Bossingault in his tables estimates ten pounds of hay or six pounds of oats as the equivalent of 25 pounds of carrots. Now, two tons of hay to the acre is regarded as a good crop, while a thousand bushels or thirty tons of carrots may be grown on the same, which would make an amount of nutritious food equal to twelve tons of hay or five hundred bushels of oats. It is estimated by those who have had experience in feeding horses with this root, that three bushels of carrots are equal to two of oats, which would make six hundred and sixty bushels of oats as the equivalent for a thousand of carrots. That is, two bushels of carrots and one of oats when fed in connection to horses, give the same result as three bushels of oats. Be this as it may, there is no difference in opinion as regards their value as food for the horse when fed in connection with oats; the effect being a brighter eye, glossy coat and more healthful appearance. And to animals predisposed to or troubled with the heaves they have been found serviceable in allaying the disease.

According to analysis, the constituents of the carrot are in a hundred parts, as follows: Water 80, Starch and fibre 9, Gum (pectine) 1.75, Sugar 7.8, Albumen 1.1, Oil 0.35.

The long root of the carrot penetrates the subsoil and besides exerting a mechanical influence, draws its food from a deeper source, thus leaving the surface soil to accumulate the fertilizing elements necessary for other crops. Hence, by a proper rotation it serves to improve the soil and at the same time paying more largely than grain crops, which diminish its fertility. A word in this connection may be said also for the parsnip. The parsnip can be raised with profit as a food for Swine. They devour the roots with avidity in the raw state, and some have estimated their value as equal bushel for bushel with corn, for feeding store pigs in the yard. For fattening purposes we have employed them at a decided profit when boiled. The hogs taking on flesh rapidly and the pork being of good quality. There can be no doubt, but that parsnips can be raised profitably as a food for hogs almost anywhere out of the great corn region, if the land is of a character to grow roots with comparative ease. One great advantage that the parsnip has over other roots is, that it is not injured by frost. As a food for hogs its value is not generally known.

In feeding to stock it does not, like the carrot, increase the quantity of milk so much, but is of equal service in fattening. It is not used, we believe, as a food for horses.

One word as to cultivation. The carrot thrives in a rich sandy loam. Some recommend a soil rather heavier as better, but the land should always be thoroughly sub-soiled and well pulverised for the crop. Bossingault remarks that the large white carrot, the sugar beet and mangold thrive best on stiff soils or good wheat lands, where there is considerable clay, *if rich and well pulverised*. But the long orange variety which in our experience is the best and most nutritious, does best on a rich loam. The land should be manured bountifully with well rotted manure. Some recommend fresh manure, but in our experience, fresh manures newly applied, give imperfect or branching roots. We find two pounds of seed sufficient for an acre. Sow with a drill in rows about 27 to 30 inches apart, so as to admit of cultivating with horse hoe. The seed is covered no deeper than half an inch—a deeper covering often preventing vegetation. Radish seed should be mixed and sown with the seed, as it springs up sooner and marks the rows, thus allowing earlier cultivation. Hoe as soon as the plants can be seen and repeat at least three times during the season. After the plants are up and fairly started, thin out in the rows so as they will stand from four to six inches apart. During the fall months the sub-soil plow should be run occasionally through the rows—this loosens the soil and increases the value of the crop.

According to Prof. Way, the carrot contains of

salt in the bulb, 1.42, and in the taps, 11.25, in a hundred parts—so* that as a special manure, salt alone at the rate of 200 pounds to the acre, sown broadcast and harrowed in, if the ground is in good heart, will alone produce a good crop. We have often used refuse salt for this purpose and always with marked results. There is one word of advice that will apply pretty generally to the root crops, but especially to the carrot—it is to prepare the ground thoroughly—plant early and keep down weeds. This is the secret of success.

MANURE SHEDS.

An old, but successful farmer, described to us the other day what he considered the best way to manage his manure. His plan is to have the manure shed in the rear of the cattle stalls, and it should have a good cellar, connected with the barn cellar. Windows are cut through the barn wall in the rear of the cattle and on a level with the floor. They should be so constructed that the liquid and solid manure will pass directly through them into the shed cellar. There is no lifting or carrying the manure and no loss of liquids. The other side of the shed should have windows for the purpose of throwing down muck or other substances directly upon the manure heap. A passage way may be made directly into the manure shed, or the manure may be drawn out through the main cellar. The advantages of this plan are, the main cellar may be kept dry for housing sheep, or for depositing the larger agricultural tools. A hog pen may be constructed in one part to communicate with the manure heap. Such a shed cellar may be easily built when a barn is already provided with a cellar. We commend this plan to all who contemplate making any improvements in their method of saving and making manure. It strikes us as being the best labor-saving plan of any we have ever seen. A complete manure vault could be made on this plan which could be supplied with water from the pump when necessary to prevent fire-fanging or for wetting down the manure heap. Anything that will save labor and manure at the same time, is worthy our careful consideration at the present day.—*Maine Farmer.*

DOGS AND SHEEP IN OHIO.—In the State of Ohio, during the past year, 30,316 sheep, valued at \$130,916, were killed by dogs, and 21,104 injured—the injuries being estimated at \$43,308.50—making in all \$174,324.30, which is quite a snug sum. We have no data upon which to estimate the loss of sheep by the miserable horde of "curs" fostered in our State—but know it to be considerable enough to induce our Legislators to abate this intolerable nuisance in Maryland by the enactment of severe laws to protect sheep from dogs.

Our Agricultural Calendar.

Farm Work for January.

It usually happens that very little work can be performed in the open air during the month of January, but under shelter, and within the house, much may yet be done to facilitate operations when the spring opens. There are of course all sorts of odd jobs to attend to. There is fencing stuff to be gotten out; rails to be cut, split and pointed; posts to be hewed, bored and morticed; gates to be made; implements to be repaired; gears to be oiled and kept in good condition, and the stock generally to be carefully tended—protected from the inclemency of the weather and maintained in good order and condition. Within the house the plans for the ensuing season can be arranged, and everything in relation to the future operations on the farm systematised as thoroughly as possible. Every intelligent farmer should also seek to provide himself with a good library, in which the best works on rural affairs should occupy a prominent place. Such works, simply as a ready means of reference, will always be found valuable, whilst a careful study of the principles they inculcate, the soils of which they treat and the suggestions they offer, will frequently throw a new light upon disputed points, or verify a personal experience or dissipate a long cherished prejudice. With this and the comforts of the household cared for, even the worst days of the winter season may be passed pleasantly and not unprofitably. The things claiming attention on the farm are as follows:

Surface Drains.

See that the low lying fields in winter grain are carefully inspected every few weeks and the water furrows freed from all obstructions that might possibly interfere with their usefulness. If there are found to be depressions in the soil in which water will naturally collect by surface drainage or otherwise, take immediate steps for providing an outlet to prevent the grain from becoming winter killed.

Working Animals.

We have already in previous numbers of the FARMER, suggested that working animals should be kept in good dry warm stables, well ventilated and well bedded. They should be fed regularly three times a day, with a little grain and a sufficiency of sound hay or fodder and watered at least twice. See also that salt is furnished to them twice a week.

Milch Cows.

Cows that are to be kept up to their milk must not only be well fed with good palatable hay and fodder, but must also be furnished liberally with slops, containing bran or meal, and also with occasional messes of cut roots. Warm shedding or

stabling is of inestimable service, not only as being of advantage to the general health of the animal, but in respect to the economy of food. In mild weather they should be "turned" out for an hour or two in the middle of the day—should have access to water twice a day and should be provided with salt regularly.

In-Calf Cows and Heifers.

These animals require the same attention that is given to milch cows, except that the former should not receive slops until a few days before calving. They should, however, at all times receive a liberal supply of hay and fodder.

Brood Mares.

Brood mares require particular attention. They should be moderately fed with good provender. Their daily allowance should be at the rate of twenty-one pounds of hay or fodder, divided into three parts, and fed to them in three feeds—morning, noon and night—seven pounds being sufficient at each feed. They should have two feeds of grain a day, but not in excess. In the treatment of brood mares the aim should be to keep them in good condition, but to avoid fattening them. If they are too fat, it is injurious to the delivery of the foal; if too lean their physical weakness may induce abortion. After foaling, the supply of generous food should be gradually increased.

Young Colts and Young Cattle.

These should be so fed as to keep them in a growing condition. Neglect in this respect is particularly injurious, as it tends to stunt the growth, and consequently injures the future value of the animal, whether it be intended for sale or use. The rule is to feed well, protect them from the inclemency of the weather—let them have exercise on mild days and see that they have water twice a day and salt twice a week.

SHEEP.

Feed your sheep three times a day, viz: at sunrise, at noon, and an hour before sunrise. Let them have access to salt and water and provide comfortable sheds for them to retire to in rough weather.

Breeding Sows.

These should be fed moderately so as to keep them in good condition. Each breeding sow should have a pen to herself. The sleeping apartments should be well bedded and kept clean and comfortable and dry.

POULTRY.

Hens at this season of the year should have shreds of flesh fed out to them two or three times a week, mixed with their other food. They should have access at all times to pure water and also to lime and sand.

Wagons, Carts and Implements.

Keep all these under cover when not in use, and see that they have all necessary repairs while there is leisure to make them.

GEARING.

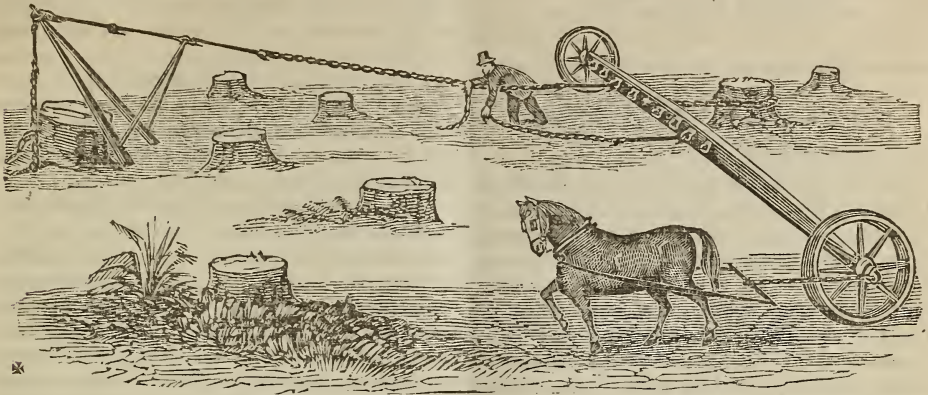
If gearing of all kinds receives a dressing of neats foot oil once a month, the leather will retain its suppleness and will be serviceable for an infinitely longer period than if the use of this means of preservation is neglected.

Garden Work for January.

There is nothing that can be done of any moment in ordinary gardens during the present month. Those however who desire to have early vegetables, and will take the necessary steps to obtain them, may occupy their leisure during January in making all the preparations for this purpose. To do this, however, a hot bed, or a series of hot beds is required. Such a bed can easily be made, and its cost is quite within the reach of every person even of moderate means. For a single family a frame twelve feet long, five feet wide, nine feet high at the back and four feet six inches high in front, will suffice to raise all the plants that may be needed. There should be three sets of sash, each four feet by five, and these may either be glazed or covered with white cotton, oiled. The manure used to heat the frame should be fresh and long. The space the frame is to cover should first be marked out and the manure bed should then be made, keeping it strictly within the prescribed limits of the frame, and perpendicular at the side and ends. The bed should have an uniform level as it increases in height, taking care to separate all, and shaking, as it were, every straw from every other straw. When the bed has reached the height of four feet, lower the frame over it and put on the sashes and cover them with mats to raise the heat. As soon as fermentation has fairly set in, put on four or five inches of fine dry mould, rake it smooth and even and sow the seed.

COTTON-PICKING MACHINE.—Under free labor new and better methods for cultivating and harvesting staple products of the South are likely to be invented. The West Tennessee *Whig* already announces the invention of an implement or machine which, if it is found of practical use, will be worth nearly as much to the cotton States as Whitney's cotton gin. It is a machine for picking cotton, and from its workings it is stated the instrument promises to be a perfect success. The hope was to have the machine ready by the last cotton picking this year, and to have it in perfect order by the time the next crop invites picking. This has heretofore been considered impossible.

LINSÉED CAKE.—Some farmers, who feed oil meal, frequently purchase in the summer, when it is cheaper than in winter.



STEWART'S STUMP MACHINE.

STEWART'S STUMP MACHINE.

The following is an extract from a correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, recently published in that valuable journal, in which he discusses the relative merits of Stump machines. He says:

"Of all the many stump pullers that I have examined, read of, or tried, I do not believe a better machine for pulling large stumps has been constructed than '*Stewart's Patent Stump Machine*.' The machine was patented in 1840, the patent expired in 1854, so any one has had a right to make the machines since that time. An alleged improvement upon this machine was patented in 1855, and '*Willis' Patent Stump Puller*' was cried up by parties as being about the greatest invention of the age for stump-pulling, and was destined to revolutionize the business. So far as ever I could find out, the improvement was of as much use to the machine as '*the fifth wheel to a coach*,' and no more, so far as it concerned stump pulling.

"If you have the type of Stewart's Machine, you can not do your readers who are interested in stump pulling, a better favor than by reproducing the print referred to at the present time. The machine is so simple almost any farmer, with the aid of a good blacksmith, could make one from examining the engraving. There is some little obscurity about parts of it, which some explanation of the machine may help to clear up.

The machine is a combination of two good stump pullers, the first in importance and most powerful of the two, being the sheers—set up over the stump to be pulled. Webster's *Unabridged* defines "*SHEERS*, n. pl.,—an engine consisting of two or more pieces of timber or poles, fastened together near the top; used for raising heavy weights, particularly for hoisting the lower masts of ships."—The second one is the double acting lever operated by the horse. Either one can be used for pulling

small stumps, when but little power is wanted, or they can be used in combination, as represented in the engraving, when it makes as powerful a machine as can be required. The power of the machine can also be varied at pleasure by altering the distance of the chains attached to the lever from its fulcrum, and by setting the feet of the sheers nearer to or further from the stump to be pulled. With one of the large machines within a twenty-foot lever and a fifteen foot sheers, *one horse* can exert a power on the stump to be pulled of *three hundred horses*. In fact, the power of the machine is only limited by the strength of the material used in its construction."

The Baltimore market price of these machines vary from \$100 to \$300, according to size and material.

New Machine for Sowing Cotton.

Many attempts have been made to make a machine to sow cotton seed, but up to the present we believe they have all proved failures. But we now record the invention, in this city, of a machine which will do this work perfectly, easily, and faster than 100 "*niggers*." This machine is the invention of Mr. F. M. Bacon, of this city. The cotton seed being enveloped with the fiber, it will not, of course, roll together, and flow like other seed. To meet this difficulty, Mr. Bacon has arranged two hoppers, with spikes and followers, which work the seed to the centre, where it falls through to the ground, leaving it in drills as wheat by the grain drill.—This machine makes the furrow, deposits the seed, and covers it, while heretofore it has required a man, mule, and shovel-plow to make the furrows, three or four men to drop the seed by hand, and as many more to cover it with hoes. We believe there is a large fortune in this invention. Mr. Bacon has had constructed a one-third size machine, and tested it practically with cotton seed. Aside from its usefulness, the machine is worth going to see as a specimen of the work of Ripon mechanics.—*Ripon (Wis.) Commonwealth*.

COMMUNICATED.

Words of Greeting from a Friend in Anne Arundel.

BONNIE BLUFF,
Anne Arundel Co., Md., Dec. 12, 1865. }

To the Editors *Maryland Farmer* :—

The brief period that has passed since the writer returned to the plough, has been devoted by him to the cultivation of a few acres of corn and potatoes. Hence his experience during the past year has not been, either in extent or variety, such as to render the communication you invite, of much interest to your readers. The advent of Winter, however, and the occurrence of a wet day, afford leisure for a few lines, which I hope others of your friends will follow up with something better.

Four years have elapsed since the date of my last letter to the "*American Farmer*," and I learn that most of the gentlemen who formerly contributed to its pages, have been silent for the same period. It is much to be hoped that the spirit will soon move them to talk to us again, as of yore. We are older, poorer, sadder, but I trust, wiser men, than when we bade adieu to the "*Old Pioneer*." The farmers of Maryland, especially of the Bay counties, have a great task before them; and we shall need all the aid comfort we can obtain from mutual counsel. We must strive to avert our gaze from the past; and, looking *ahead* and *aloft*, summon every energy for the struggle before us. Our lands are as fertile, our markets as good, our climate as salubrious, and our homes as sweet as ever before. Whence then this wide-spread and growing dissatisfaction among our farmers with their honored and honorable vocation? Why are your city papers so full of advertisements of "farms for sale"? It may, I think, be safely asserted that at least one thousand of the homes of Maryland are now upon the books of the Real Estate Brokers of Baltimore. What sorrows and troubles are they, that are driving so many of our people "from their native walks away?" It would be but a sad task to recount them. Evidently the chief cause of this unfortunate state of affairs, is to be found in the sudden and entire revolution that has taken place in our system of labor. The negro (half-crazed by the change which the power of arms has wrought in his status) will not—with rare exceptions—settle down to a regular and systematic course of industry; and white labor is not sufficiently abundant or cheap. Unless we can obtain the latter from Europe, in amount to supply the wants of our farmers, I fear the lands of our State must depreciate soon and much. The agriculture of the South will pine and languish for years, if the radical measures already urged upon Congress, are persisted in. And, worst of all—if Sambo is *white-*

washed—no earthly power can save him from annihilation or expulsion from the country, before the close of the present century.

On the contrary, if the great question of the day, is left to the States, he, even as a hired laborer, may become a valuable contributor to the welfare and prosperity of the country; while his own condition will be gradually and surely improved: neither of which results will be attained, if left to his own fitful and desultory exertions. *Vide* Jamaica, and in fact wherever he has been admitted to all the rights of citizenship, including that which he prizes most—viz.: the right to be lazy and to become a tax and burden upon the State. Those who know his nature and habits best, (and none know them better now than our English cousins) know that no amount of legislation can impart to him, the brains, the energies and aspirations of the white race. To my mind, it seems clear, that the condition of our Agriculture for some years to come, will depend very much upon the settlement of this long vexed negro question, which, the result of the war, seems to have rendered more difficult than before. Unfortunately for us, and I believe, for the ultimate fate of the blacks, those who are most deeply interested in the result, can have nothing to say in the matter. Our "fellow-citizens of African descent" are now in the hands of their friends! Heaven help them!

Meantime let Marylanders hold to their soil—though it be with the grasp of despair. A better and brighter day may soon dawn for us. I have travelled from Labrador to the tropics, and never yet have I seen a fairer or a goodlier land. Hold fast to your homes, good friends, even though your fields should not now pay you "seven thirty" per annum. Or sell only such portions of your estates, as you cannot work, or afford to keep, but abide by your hearth-stones. Rest assured that it is more true now than ever, that "the best *Shares*, are plough-shares; the best *Stock*, the stock on a farm; and the best *Banks*, the banks of our streams and rivers which, the oftener they are broken, the better dividends they yield."

I regret, gentlemen, that I cannot send you a very favorable report of the progress of this county. Our people are not generally prospering. Their losses have been many and great. Though not near enough to the seat of war to be scorched by its flames, they are not remote enough to obtain compensation for losses. Unfortunately, as some think, for their claims upon the Government, there were no fence rails burnt in Massachusetts.

I write to you from the banks of the Severn, one of the most beautiful of the tributaries of the Chesapeake. This river, from Annapolis to its source, rolls between very lofty and picturesque hills; the

warm slopes of which, with the fine soil and climate, contribute some of the earliest and best fruits and vegetables to your market. The culture of fruit—of all kinds—for which the river hills are eminently adapted, is extending rapidly. But our farms are all too large for the times, and we have much waste and unoccupied land around us, to which some of your citizens might turn their attention, with a certainty of obtaining satisfactory returns from the investment. The railroad runs with the river for 8 or 10 miles, thus making it very accessible at all seasons; and the building sites upon its numerous heights are very beautiful. One of your townsmen (Mr. R.) has recently purchased a fine estate near me, and we should be glad to welcome other gentlemen of taste and fortune to our lovely river, since we desire for it all the advantages and embellishments that Milton invoked for the English Severn in his "Mask of Comus":

"May thy billows roll ashore
The beryl, and the golden ore;
May thy lofty head be crown'd
With many a tower and terrace round,
And here and there thy banks upon
With groves of myrrh and cinnamon," &c.

Now, it is true, our Severn does not "roll ashore the beryl or the golden ore;"—not exactly. Neither does its English namesake; despite the invocation of the poet. But its "billows" contain as good fish as ever were caught, together with oysters, crabs, etc., which many of my hardy fellow-citizens or fellow-outcasts (I don't know which, under the Registry Law) contrive to convert into currency, if not into "golden ore."

Nor is its "lofty head" yet crown'd with "tower and terrace round," but there are as fine situations for them as Nature ever rear'd, and we hope that our "smooth Severn stream" will yet reflect from its blue depths many villa towers and vine-clad terraces. Nor have we any "groves of myrrh and cinnamon;" but "here and there its banks upon," may be found hundreds of acres of fragrant and delicious fruits, hardly surpassed indeed by those "ambrosial fruits of vegetable gold" which the same Bard describes as blooming in the pleasant soil of Eden.

Then, as for that manly diversion—*yachting*; our deep waters and charming scenery offer constant and irresistible invitations to its enjoyment. I forbear, Messieurs, to refer to the many other advantages which this country offers to gentlemen in search of country-seats, lest you should suppose I had put "too much red in the brush." Even now, you may think my picture of the Severn rather highly colored. If so, I beg you will come and see me and judge for yourselves. Perhaps too, you may have it upon your tongue to ask—"How about the ague?"

Well, sirs, I will be frank with you even upon

that subject. I did enjoy two or three shakes of it last summer. It was quite a novelty however, not having had it before for twelve years. The disease was, as most of your readers well know, not local, but almost universal—prevailing in the cities as well as in the country. I am quite of the opinion that, taking the seasons through, there is not a more healthy country between the mountains and seaboard than is to be found in this old and *ever faithful* county. Having said thus much for and of Anne Arundel, I shall not tax your patience longer, but hope that some of the older and abler contributors to the *Farmer* will soon awake and come forth in your columns.

Sound the *Reveille*! No—that is not the word. May drums and bugles be silent evermore. *Blow your horn!* Arouse that noble band of Maryland farmers, whose practical good sense and eloquent pens did, in past years so lighten your labors, and those also of your readers. After so long and sad a night, the skies are blushing with the dawn; and there is much work for them to do. Do they tell you they have no heart for the labor? Then say to them as Lucile (who has not read Lucile?) did to the Duc de Luvois.

"There are wounds to be healed, there is work to be done, And life can withhold love and duty from none. Is the land of our birth less the land of our birth, Or its claim the less strong, or its cause the less worth Our upholding, because the white lilly no more Is as sacred as all that it bloom'd for of yore?"

Wishing yourselves and readers a happy and prosperous New Year, I am, truly,

YOUR FRIEND.

P. S.—To descend from poetry to *poultry*—from a passage in the most beautiful love-story since Romeo and Juliet, to an enquiry suggestive only of omelets and spring chickens—can any of your readers inform me where I can obtain a pair or more of the "*White-faced Spanish Fowls*?" If so, and he will send the information to Box 407, Annapolis, I shall feel greatly obliged to him.

CULTURE OF Madder in this Country.—The Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington has received a valuable paper, communicated through the State department by Mons. Emile de Speyer, on the subject of the culture of madder, which he claims may be successfully raised on the rich soils of this country. It is estimated that the net value of this dye that may be grown on a single acre would be \$679. When it is considered that the importation of madder into this country from France amounts to 25,000,000 franc annually, if any reasonable approximation to this profit could be realized per acre, our western agriculturists should lose no time in attempting its culture.

The dead live in the trees that they plant. What a monument! green and living, while the marble is cold and white.

Correct Principles for the Application of Manures.

Review of Mons. Ville's Theory.

To the Editors of Maryland Farmer:—

As a knowledge of correct elementary principles is necessary for the best practice in agriculture as in every other art, statements from what may be considered high authority, which do not enunciate these principles, either by stating them imperfectly or entirely wrong, should be promptly refuted and corrected before the public.

In your December No.—page 361—under the head of “Application of Manures to Special Crops,” is an instance of the kind referred to above. I have not seen the original article of Mr. George Ville, the French Savan, whose doctrine is announced in the *Ulica Herald*, from which you quote, and the article in that paper may have incorrectly reported it.—The propositions there laid down are the following, viz: that “the four great principles of manures, potassa, lime, phosphates and nitrates, when combined in certain proportions and supplied in their purest form—that of chemical salts—are capable of fertilizing the most barren soil.” The proportions of the above are then given, which are stated as necessary to fertilize an acre of “barren sand,” and the experiments detailed by which conclusions were arrived at; these experiments are, moreover, complimented and endorsed by the article referred to.

The subject in question is whether the substances above spoken are the only elements of fertility or not, and whether a barren soil can be made fertile, in all cases, by the application of these substances, combined in any form or applied in any quantity. To this, I unhesitatingly answer, No—and submit the proof—

First—these chemical salts do not contain all of the substances which are supplied by soils to vegetable life, and without the presence of all the substances, and in a form capable of assimilation by the plant, no soil can be fertile, no crop can be produced.

The soil, in order to be fertile, must contain all of the substances necessary to plant life, in sufficient quantity, and in a form which the plant can use, which cannot, in their nature, be supplied by the atmosphere. How do we arrive at a knowledge of these necessary constituents? Surely by determining the substances found in the structure of man and the inferior animals, which are derived from vegetable life, either directly or indirectly—and by determining the composition of the different kinds of plants which supply man and the inferior animals which he consumes with food. The substances found in vegetables and plants that furnish food to men and animals, are, silicic acid, (sand) alumina, iron, lime, magnesia, potash, soda, chlorine, sul-

phuric acid, phosphoric acid, carbonic acid, nitrogen, one of the elements of ammonia, and water.—Of these, under most favorable conditions, the air furnishes water, carbonic acid and ammonia in quantities sufficient for the wants of crops. In certain localities near to the sea shore, or large bodies of salt water, chlorine and soda are plentifully supplied by the air. Phosphoric acid is also supplied in *small very* minute quantities by the air—and the same is true as regards sulphuric acid. I stated the above in reference to the source of supply of the sources of phosphoric and sulphuric, in my Report to the House of Delegates of Maryland, before the fact was enunciated, as far as I know, from any other source—since then the French Academy has *detected* the presence of phosphoric acid in the air and assigned it to the same source that I did years before. I do not know whether sulphuric acid has been experimentally detected in the air as yet or not, but the reasons for its presence there are identical with those for the presence of phosphoric acid, and it as certainly exists there. (The quantities of each from this source are not to be relied on as sufficient for the wants of crops.) We conclude, necessarily, that the above substances are necessary to organism, because all animals, without exception, have their structure in greater or less degree, built up with them. Of these neither lime, magnesia, iron, potash, chlorine, sulphuric and phosphoric acid, can be obtained except from the vegetable world,—(the use of salt and other substances, as condiments, does not invalidate the strength of the general proposition above,)—from their well known nature, they cannot be assimilated from the atmosphere, but plants can no more obtain these substances from the air than can animals—they must, therefore, obtain them from the soil. Now, no plant has ever yet been found to exist that is used for food by the animal kingdom, that does not contain silica, lime, magnesia, potash, soda, chlorine, sulphuric and phosphoric acids, and as some of these substances cannot at all be supplied by the atmosphere they must be supplied by the soil, and being necessary to the growth of vegetable life they must be considered as among the essential elements of fertility. Yet the chemical salts enumerated by “Mons. Ville, the French Savan,” does not contain them—neither chlorine, magnesia, nor sulphuric acid is enumerated—yet they are each, individually, as necessary to fertility of a soil and to the full perfection of vegetable existence as any of the substances which he has named. Without these substances in the soil the plant could not obtain them for its growth, (with the exception of chlorine, under the circumstances above named, which have a very limited extent,) and even if a plant could come to perfection without these, yet it could not serve the purposes of

building up the animal structure, because no animal structure is found without these substances, and animals can no more obtain them from the air than can plants. They, therefore, must exist in the soil, and must be deemed essential elements of fertility. No fertile soil, no edible plant, no animal, has hitherto existed without being formed in part by the substances named above. This would of itself, seem conclusive, and it has been confirmed by a series of careful experiments made some years ago by the Prince of Salm Horsmar, which have been accepted alike by the practical and scientific world, as conclusive on this subject. These experiments were made with all the care necessary to insure correct results, and proved that all of the mineral substances which I have named above, though used by the plant in different proportions, are yet equally necessary to its full growth and development—thus without magnesia in a soil the plants were weak and incapable of maintaining an erect position, and without sulphuric acid they produced no grain or fruit. Yet the chemical salts of the French Savan contains neither of these constituents. The beneficial influence of gypsum, composed of sulphuric acid, lime and water, is a matter of public notoriety, and that too on soils containing an abundance of lime—how is this explained except by the presence of sulphuric acid? The superiority of magnesian limes, of pure lime, on soils deficient in magnesia, is a matter—in this State, at least,—of public notoriety, their good effects being due, in a great part, at least, to their magnesia.

It will, therefore be seen, that the experiments above teach a wrong doctrine and could not have been made with due care and caution—that the substances named by Mons. Ville are, in themselves, not sufficient to give a soil fertility, and that, therefore, they are calculated to mislead our agricultural public in making economical applications of manure. What may be the precise wants of a soil can be ascertained proximately by experiment with different manures, and certainly and surely by means of analysis. As to the aid and assistance of the latter to practical husbandry, I shall perhaps speak in some future communication, and show how far it can aid practical agriculture, reviewing the reasons in the sweeping statements against it which have been made by persons who either could not or would not give it due consideration.

No soil can be fertile unless it contains, in proper form and quantity, all of the substances not furnished by the air, which are found in the structures of plants; and no manure can be an universal one unless it can supply all of these substances, which may be deficient in form or quantity; and no excess of any one of the necessary constituents can—in some instances not at all, and in others only to a

limited extent—supply the absence or deficiency of other and different necessary substances.

No combination of chemical salts, however pure, can restore the fertility of a barren soil, unless that soil happens to be deficient in some of the substances supplied by the chemical salts; therefore, unless the chemical salts contain *all* of the substances necessary to make a soil fertile, it cannot, in all instances, render a barren soil fertile. The bareness of soils depends most frequently on the absence or deficiency of a few, sometimes of a solitary element. Hence, the application of manures, containing all of the necessary constituents, would to such soils be useless expense; indeed, the application of any one of them, not absent or deficient in the soil, would be liable to the same objection.

I have made this communication, Mr. Editor, as short as the nature of the subject would allow, and sufficiently plain, I hope, to those who may honor it with a careful perusal.

JAMES HIGGINS,

No. 5 St. Paul Street.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

MARYLAND AG. COLLEGE, Dec. 20, 1865.

To the Editors of *Maryland Farmer*:

GENTLEMEN:—You inform me that frequent inquiries are made of you as to the condition and prospects of this Institution, and ask such information as will enable you to satisfy like calls in future. It gives me pleasure to do so now, because recent events give me the highest hopes of its future prosperity and success.

During the four long weary years of the war, we have dragged along, content if we might keep alive until a better day should come and lift from over our heads the clouds by which we seemed too likely to be overwhelmed. Our troubles were chiefly financial. A large debt incurred in building the fine structure we have here, and that which every house-keeper has felt in a comparatively trifling degree, of having to provide all household wants at the enormously increased prices of the years past, without a corresponding increase, but rather a very considerable falling off of income. The return of peace, great as the blessing is, has not, as we all know to our cost, brought the low prices which we hoped for, and in this respect we have as yet gained nothing. The relief I allude to above, comes from a unanimous agreement of our board of Trustees, representing the Stockholders and the members of the State Board of Education, looking to the State's interest on such an arrangement as will establish the College on a sure foundation, giving it an unencumbered property here of the value of a hundred thousand dollars, and securing to it in perpetuity the United States appropriation of two hundred and ten thousand acres of public lands.

The arrangement is based upon the terms of the Act of Congress, which make it necessary that the State provide, within a certain time, suitable buildings for an Agricultural College, otherwise this valuable fund reverts to the United States. By becoming joint holder of this College, with the Stockholders, and taking a due control of its government through its Board of Public Instruction, she secures

for the purposes of the Act of Congress within their own limits, a value of two hundred thousand dollars. The consummation of this arrangement will, therefore, be mutually advantageous to the State and the Stockholders.

In its literary and scientific departments, the College is fully organized and in successful operation, and has been so through the whole period of the war. Its standard of instruction, in the College proper, is on a level with that of Princeton and other of the older Colleges. There is a full course, for all who wish it, in Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, English Literature and Philosophy. In the school of Natural Science, are embraced Botany, Entomology, Mineralogy, Meteorology, Geology and Chemistry, especially in their bearing upon agriculture. This, with the out-door operations and exercises, makes the Agricultural Department.

A Preparatory Department receives boys of twelve years, and prepares them for the College course or the Agricultural course, as may be desired.

Our out-door operations have not, as yet, been placed on a satisfactory footing. We have had no means that we could properly spare from more necessary purposes, to devote to these. We have worked therefore on no definite plan, beyond the ordinary cultivation of farm and garden, and their gradual improvement for future operations—the students taking part daily in whatever was going on.

At a recent meeting of our Executive Committee, with a view to the more effective working of our department of practical agriculture, it was determined to concentrate for the present the means at our disposal on sixty acres immediately around the College, and this area was put in charge of myself and the professor of Agricultural Science. The remainder of the farm of three hundred acres will be cultivated by tenants, under the direction of the Executive Committee, until we have means at our disposal to embrace it in our plan of operations.

I have engaged the services of an Englishman of twenty years experience, more than half of it in this country, thoroughly versed in Horticulture and Fruit Culture, and familiar with all the details of agricultural practice. I have reason to believe he is in every way competent to the efficient practical charge of what we propose in the way of improvement, and to give intelligent instruction in his department.

We shall work on a carefully devised system, embracing our whole domain, and make all of our improvements with reference to it; but our present operations, as I said, will be confined to sixty acres. Horticulture and Fruit Culture will have special attention. The latter is becoming so important a branch of rural art in Maryland, that it is incumbent on our institution to offer its pupils the opportunity of familiar acquaintance with it. We have a small but beautiful herd of thoroughbred Ayrshire Cows, for our supply of milk; a small stock of hogs for the consumption of kitchen waste, and propose to make additions of the best stock, as we can make proper provision for them within our limits.

Mr. William Saunders, the well known Superintendent of the Experimental Grounds of the United States Agricultural Department, has very kindly promised his gratuitous assistance in maturing our plans, and his occasional supervision and advice. We are very fortunate in this, for Mr. Saunders has the reputation among competent judges, of having

few equals in taste and judgment, as to matters of adornment or substantial improvement in rural affairs.

In conclusion, say for me, to the friends of agricultural education, that our experiment here has not failed. Rome was not built in a day—nor should they expect a great work like this to be perfected in a few years of most adverse circumstances. Should the arrangement with the State Board of Education, alluded to above, be consummated, I am most hopeful of the future. I wish to see our College maintain high ground as a literary institution, but it shall not, with my consent, be diverted from the purpose which its "agricultural" name indicates. Yours, very respectfully,

N. B. WORTHINGTON,
President Md. Agricultural College.

WATER AS A FERTILIZER—THE FUTURE OF THE FREEDMEN OF VIRGINIA.

We publish the following letter addressed by Mr. Mayo Cabell, of Union Hill, Virginia, to General George H. Cocke, of the same State, in confirmation of the agricultural value of his theory of irrigation by means of horizontal terracing, and also touching briefly, but we fear too prophetically, on the subject of the future of the negro. Of the value of irrigation on all lands not naturally moist, and especially in a climate like ours of hot summers and long and persistent drouths, there cannot be any question whatever, and in this respect our cultivators are far behind the Spaniards of South America or even the native planters of India. There are innumerable instances in which lands might be irrigated by the natural flow of a body of water drawn from some upland source, and even where this is not available, the retention of water on hill-sides by the system of horizontal terracing proposed by Gen. Cocke would, we think, be highly beneficial, if the soil so terraced were made loose to a considerable depth so as to retain the water, and if the cost were not too heavy in comparison with the yield.—*Eds. Maryland Farmer.*

UNION HILL, 5th Dec., 1865.

GEO. J. H. COCKE—*My Dear Sir:*—I received your essay by the last mail and perused it with pleasure. The eye and the understanding both attest the great efficacy of water as a fertilizer, and by deep plowing and a careful preparation of the soil, we reap the full blessing of so bountiful a provision made by our Maker for his erring creatures. A barren soil and old time cultivation of up and down, of course, reap but little of the benefit, and in fact the blessing is used as a curse to the land, taking off all most desirable to be retained. I think meadows, covered land, deep plowing, hot beds and all careful and deep preparations confirm the value of water as a fertilizer. I recollect an experiment of my old friend, Mr. James Bruce, of Halifax, who resided on a very inferior farm; the high land was thin and rolling. He laid off the high land after fallowing, in horizontal ditches, with very little grade, to prevent wasting, but it had the effect of

increasing the crop very much, by securing the water that fell to the full benefit of the crops. I remarked the nearness of these horizontal ditches took up too much of the land—but the result of the crops on similar land, showed the retention of the water more than repaid—with a loss of one-third the hill side by these ditches. The ditch banks became, after a year or two, covered with sod, which more effectually prevented evaporation and the escape of the fertilizer. The great disposer of events intended it as such, and has promised his blessings with an unsparing hand to those who seek it aright. Water to the earth is as manna to the soul—which, by deep probing, by self examination and due preparation, will, by God's promise, work out for us an abundant heavenly harvest as well as earthly. Your proposition I think cannot be controverted, though I do not profess to be a farmer of much reputation or a chemist. With my best considerations for yourself, I remain very truly your friend and servant,
MAYO CABELL.

P. S.—Allow me to add a line on another subject. What do you think of our prospects as a southern people, with the slaves now their own masters, in fact, our masters? When may we hope to be again a free and happy people as we once were? I am aware it is a practical question and easily answered, if all would appreciate the difficulties that now surround us. The main enquiry is, will those difficulties be appreciated? In my own case—made a bankrupt by the late war, with forty or fifty paupers left on my hands to support—I, an old man with one foot in the grave, have looked upon the subject as a dispensation, and am acting to the best of my judgment. I have lost none of my slaves, or rather they are all on my land and make a powerful appeal to my sympathy. I have determined to make them tenants on good behaviour, and they have gone to work after a fashion. But I greatly fear, at the end of the year, we shall all be in the mire, *calling for help*. What is to become of them, or *us*, is the question? No such condition of any great country (on so large a scale in a similar condition) is known to us, that we might profit thereby. Our knowledge of the slave makes us doubt his ability to steer *his own bark unaided*. There are many examples to attest this. May I not say that Liberia has proved a failure? or the progress is scarcely perceptible. Freed slaves in this country have proved the greatest of nuisances. Education will no doubt improve some of them, but as a whole, can we hope better for them than the Indian race? At all events, I fear this race dooms the southern States to want and bankruptcy, or a condition not better than Jamaica, unless we can rid ourselves of them. How can this be done? Might not Virginia act for herself? Could not we invite a foreign—English or Scotch—population to make purchases in the heart of Virginia on the James river? Say, let each farmer on James river sell half of his land to tenants of means—a man able to build his house and purchase his cattle, &c.; in this way we might anticipate a state of things which will ultimately take place when we are dead and gone—it would facilitate the getting rid of the negroes. We could offer a most attractive map of a country having railroads and canals contiguous, and I think an agent could effect sales in England or elsewhere, to permanent residents. The pauper emigration coming over, and likely to come among us, I fear, will be no better than our slaves. We have made no adequate preparation, or are we able or likely to do so. We

want men of means and money, and nothing short of this will do for a people in our condition.

I must close, and should be pleased to receive a line from you on this or any other subject.

Truly,
MAYO CABELL.

Mixed Stock in Pasture.

I noticed, some time ago, a good deal written about keeping a mixed stock on pastures. As I have been a keeper of stock from very early youth until now, I venture to give my opinion. And first, I have found sheep do very well amongst cattle, but cattle do badly amongst sheep. To prove it, let the farmer take the fodder left by the cattle, even when part of it has been trodden under their feet, and if the sheep are not fully fed, they will see the sheep eat it up very greedily; then let him take what his sheep leaves and offer it to his cattle, and he will find they won't taste it, if they can get anything else; or let him turn his milk cows in a sheep pasture, and he will find them fail in milk. Cattle do well where horses pasture. In proof of this, every farmer must have seen that cattle will eat the litter of horses, even if fully fed, but horses won't eat what cattle leave, unless compelled to do so. But horses and sheep will do well in some pastures, especially the horses. To prove this, let the farmer turn out the sheep from their yards, turn in his horses, and they will eat up all the sheep have left, even the litter around the racks.—JOHN JOHNSTON.

FASTEST TROTTING ON RECORD—Flora Temple in the Shade. The gelding Dexter was matched against time (2 m. 19 sec.) on the Fashion Course, Long Island, on Tuesday, and won, trotting his mile in two minutes eighteen and one-fourth seconds. The first half mile was made in 1:08½. The bids were five to one against him. He was driven by Hiram Woodruff, who it is said, won \$50,000 on the race. But few ever expected to see Flora Temple's time beaten, but it has been accomplished.

A MOUNTAIN OF SALT.—A striking curiosity has lately been discovered in the Nevada Territory. It is a mountain of rock salt, situated about twenty miles from Meadow Valley, and only eighteen miles from the head of navigation on the Colorado river. It rises abruptly from the plain, about four hundred feet in height, a mountain of pure, sparkling crystallized salt.

When the grass plot becomes pervaded by moss, apply some fine, rich manure to the surface. This will re-invigorate the grass, and enable it to subdue and expel the intruder.

It is better to be foolishly happy than wisely miserable.



Messrs. J. C. Taft and J. Potter's Ram Osceola.

AN IMPROVED MERINO RAM.

In order to give our readers some idea of the progress making at the North in sheep husbandry, we give the above cut of a Merino Ram, owned by Messrs. Taft & Potter of West Bloomfield, Ontario Co., N. Y. They are among the most spirited breeders of Merinos in western New York. It will hardly be credited the immense sums which are now being paid for those improved Merinos, for the purpose of introducing them into all sheep growing sections of the North and West. The owner of the sire of this ram refused \$7000 for him—as high as \$10,000 have been offered and refused for a single ram. And from \$1,000 to \$3,000 are common prices paid for these improved Merinos; \$100 are often paid for their use to a single ewe.

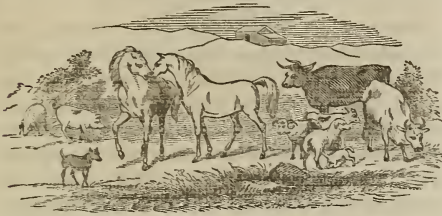
The ram "Osceola," of which the above is a cut, gave a fleece at seven days over one year growth of 30½ lbs. unwashed wool—and weighed after shearing 135 lbs. The farmers of New York have been steadily improving their sheep for the last twenty

years. If our farmers could be sure of drawing from the flocks of that region through a trusty source, they start at a point at least twenty years in advance and upon an equality with the best. We are assured, upon the authority of an eye-witness that the cut is no exaggeration of the wooly habit of this sheep. We believe our farmers will find it highly profitable to turn their attention to sheep raising, for there is no good reason why they cannot grow them here as fine as can be raised in the world.

SHEEP IN ORCHARDS.—A correspondent of the *Maine Farmer*, says—"I have an old orchard in a piece of mowing land which was entirely run out. I have for several years turned my sheep into this orchard soon after haying, and it now cuts double the hay that it did at the commencement, and my orchard has improved very much. So you see I get more than a double profit from this piece of land."

A man may be honest, and yet wrong.

Live Stock Register.



AYRSHIRE AND JERSEY CROSS.

We alluded, last week, to the results of our observation of cross-breeding between the Ayrshire and the Jersey, as producing generally good milkers; retaining more or less, the characteristics of both breeds, as to quality and quantity. This we think is the general opinion in this country, though it is proper to state, that the female has seldom been a pure bred animal. Few men of any true notions of breeding would attempt the cross on a pure bred cow. It may be that the base blood is a grade Ayrshire, however high the grade may be, would add something to the good milking qualities of the offspring of this cross, and this is probably the case.

We have in mind, at this moment, two cows of this cross, both of which we once owned, whose dams were high grade Ayrshire, high as three-quarters or seven-eighths, and both of which were remarkable milkers. The sire of the two cows we speak of as coming from such dams was a pure bred Jersey. The result was highly satisfactory, but it would probably have been equally so, perhaps more so, if the sire had been Ayrshire, because the dams of both were remarkable milkers.

But as the cross has not been successful on the pure bred Ayrshire in Scotland, where attempts have been made for some years to cross the Jersey with the Ayrshire, in both ways, with the view of imitating the form of the Jersey cow, the results have been to produce in both progenies the inferior points of both breeds, which might, indeed, have been expected, since, as Stephens says, "The Alderney bull has not so good a frame as the Ayrshire cow, nor has the Alderney cow so good a constitution as the Ayrshire bull."

It is proper to mention this fact to show that the cross cannot be regarded as an experiment. It has been tried time and time again, and the result noted. No one would hesitate a moment to say that the use of the pure bred cow in taking a cross between the Ayrshires and the Jerseys would be injudicious.—There could be no economy in it, since both breeds ought, from their high character and world-wide

reputation as dairy breeds, to be kept distinct and pure. If a man has a good common or grade cow and wants to make a grade with one of these fine breeds, we have nothing to say against either. But with the pure bred cow the case is different.

This matter of crossing may be carried quite too far. If the design is to procure animals for the butcher, it may be judicious, but when it is to procure breeding animals it cannot be condemned in terms too strong. The principal use of crossing, by which we mean between two distinct breeds, is to raise animals for the butcher, by obtaining increased size and disposition to fatten and early maturity. With any other object in view, crossing is injudicious and to be avoided, especially when all the advantages to be derived from it can be obtained by proper selection of individual animals and keeping the breed pure.—*Massachusetts Plowman.*

WINTER CARE OF CATTLE.

How many farmers there are who, towards the close of winter, complain of being short of fodder and are compelled to purchase hay at high prices to carry their stock until pasture time. I know from experience what this is and find it does not pay.

There are two causes and also two remedies for this state of things, viz: Too heavy a stock and too wasteful feeding. For the former the remedy is obvious; for the latter, a great many farmers have not yet discovered a preventive; but go on in the old way of feeding in common square racks in the yard, either corn-fodder, straw or hay. *Here* is where the loss occurs, and did every farmer know the great gain there would be in *cutting up* everything he feeds, instead of feeding it whole; there would be no more complaints of "short fodder." I have tried it and find that I can winter *ten head of cattle on cut fodder now, where I only wintered five head last year*, and what is more, keep them in better order! I use a fodder-cutter, (worked by hand or horse as the case may be,) and feed in the yard in troughs six feet long, eighteen inches deep and two feet wide at the top, sloping to one foot at the bottom. My cattle eat it up clean—*hard butts, stalks and all*; and one ordinary bundle of fodder—such as would be generally given to a steer at one meal—lasts an animal a whole day.

Another advantage is, my manure is all short, easily handled in the spring when I heap it up under the sheds, and I am not bothered by the long corn-stalks all through it. Cattle prefer their fodder cut, and will eat it more quietly.

The same saving may be accomplished in the stable, by cutting the hay fed to the horses, cows, &c. They soon learn to like it better than long hay, and then they can waste none.

Let every farmer who has not tried it, and who has been worried to know how to get his cattle through the winter rightly without buying hay, try this plan, and if he does it right, he will never regret the outlay for the cutter. My saving of fodder in one winter will I think pay for my cutter.

Cannot some of the rest of our farmers, who have tried it, give us their experience for the benefit of the hundreds who have not?—*Cor. Germantown Tel.*

Winter Management of Sheep.

The winter management of sheep depends much upon the object of remote or immediate profit. If for increasing the stock and depending upon the annual increase, and the wool, sheep should be kept in good store condition. If fed with hay no grain is needed until about two months before the lambing season, when a half bushel of corn feed daily to the hundred, in one feed, usually the mid-day meal, will be found of great value. If wethers for spring sale, they should have an abundance of straw and a bushel of corn to the hundred, daily, at the noon meal. Shear as early as the season will permit, and turned on to good fresh pasture, they will be fitted to go into the market early for fat sheep. Their places can then be supplied with ewes and lambs.

Sheep should have shelter from cold rains or sleet. Cold dry weather will not injure them if well fed, but dampness is a sheep's great dread. The rolling lands of Maryland and Virginia are admirably adapted to sheep husbandry from the salubrity of the climate.

BREEDING SHEEP.

At the State Fair in Vermont, at a discussion on sheep, Mr. L. C. Mead, of Cornwall, said:

If a man is ever successful in the breeding of sheep he must be possessed of natural qualifications, such as all men must have in order to succeed in any business, or enough of those qualifications so that with culture and attention he may acquire a knowledge of the principles of sheep breeding. The sheep breeder must commence with sheep that are pure blooded, of whatever class he may see fit to choose. He must keep in mind a fixed idea of the style of sheep he desires to breed, and pursue that idea constantly. He must use stock bucks that possess the greatest number of points tending to that idea. In selecting for selling he must never sell the best. He needs to have not so large a flock, but he can know his sheep as a father knows his children, and keep them in control, and yet enough to avail himself of those advantages which may be gained by the possession of a good number. In coupling it is not well to breed too closely "in and in," neither so far away as to introduce a different strain of blood. Every one has his fancies. For himself he would choose neither extreme of coarse or fine, but a style medium quality.

The Apiary.

Ventilation in Bee Hives.

Bees in winter do not apparently suffer from cold even when many degrees below the freezing point. Their great enemy is damp. I have known hives from which the bottom board had fallen and which were fully exposed to the air, winter well, while others carefully tended lost thousands of bees, and yet both had sufficient stores. Hives made of thin boards are bad quarters for bees, unless well ventilated, and for the simple reason that when such are exposed to weather, they part rapidly with their warmth in cold weather, and unless carried off by currents of air, the moisture from the bees condenses on the inside and then congeals, and this process will go on until the comb next the sides is involved, and the bees are consequently huddled together in an ice house. When combs are thus frozen or kept steadily exposed to an atmosphere of moisture for some time, they will mould whenever the weather becomes warm. It often happens that the principal portion of the honey is laid up in the outer combs, and if these are frozen, the bees cannot get their food and may thus starve with food abundant, but locked up by frost.—*Ohio Farmer.*

B E E S .

It will be found a matter of the utmost importance to examine the condition of stocks. It should have been done long before this time, and at once commence feeding weak stocks. The past summer and fall have been so wet, that but few stocks have, at this time, any feed at all; and we know that if not fed fully—fed as much now as will keep them over the winter, there is not one stock in ten that will survive.

In the convenience for examining the condition of the bees and of feeding with safety, nothing will compare with the moveable comb hive.

It is said that a "pound of honey is sufficient to winter a thousand bees." Twenty-five thousand bees constitute a good swarm. We may safely suppose that less than fifteen thousand will scarcely keep up heat sufficient during the winter; so that we must have over twenty pounds of bees and honey to have any chance to pass the winter. We must in this case beware of counting old empty comb instead of bees and honey. The last chance now offers itself to keep the bees alive—immediate and full feeding—most swarms are starving already.—*Cor. Colman's Rural World.*

A subscriber asks: "Is there any danger of keeping bees too warm in a hive out of doors?" None at all. Give sufficient air, and then you may keep them as warm as you please.

The Dairy.

Will Cream Rise from Milk When Set Deeper than Seven Inches?

There are many curious facts about milk, and many curious notions in regard to it have crept into the papers. One man makes an experiment under certain circumstances and conditions, and draws conclusions which he will adhere to with pertinacity, perhaps all his life. We have heard persons insisting that the moon has a controlling influence on vegetation and animal life—that unfavorable results would follow if seeds were planted in certain phases of the moon, and that the meat of swine slaughtered at certain seasons of the moon would shrink in cooking. Scientific and practical men have long since exploded their error, but there are a vast number of persons that no argument will convince, and who still adhere to the theory. In our tour, among the farms in different parts of the State, we could not help observing with what wonderful tenacity some old notion was adhered to, and how averse the farmer was to adopt a more enlightened process, in certain farm operations. Farmers, perhaps, more than any other class, are more apt to be wedded to old practices, and often will not look at things except from one stand-point. And this, we suppose, results mainly from isolation, and the habit of looking no further abroad than their own farms. The habit of looking at things from different points of view, is quite as serviceable to the farmer as to the philosopher. Improvement and knowledge comes from trying to improve, and opening the mind to the reception of new truths. It is not difficult to deceive ourselves, says the "Country Parson," when we are eager to be deceived. None can tell how much comfort poor DAMIEN drew from the way in which he put the case on the morning of his death by horrible tortures: "The day will be long," he said, "but it will have an end. You can not make black white, though a clever man may make it so. And when one thinks of all the ignorance, want and misery which surrounds us in the wretched dwellings of the poor, which we know all about and take so coolly, it is sad to remember that Truth does not make itself felt as it really is, but depends so sadly for practical effect upon the skill with which it is put—upon the tact, graphic power and earnest purpose of the man who tells it. A landed proprietor will pass a wretched row of cottages on his estate, daily, for years, yet never think of making an effort to improve them; who, when the thing is fairly put to him, will forthwith bestir himself to have things brought into a better state. He wonders how he could have allowed matters to go on in

that unhappy style so long, but will tell you truly that though the thing was before his eyes, he really never before thought of it in that light."

We had commenced to say a word about milk, and the matter was brought to mind by seeing a paragraph from the *New Hampshire Journal of Agriculture*, which states that "cream cannot rise through a great depth of milk," and again, another highly influential journal asserting positively that cream cannot rise in milk set deeper than seven inches.

There is reason to believe that these statements are erroneous, and that they are so is proved by taking a glass cream gauge and testing milk in it. When in Orange county recently, we were told by experienced butter makers whose whole life had been spent in the management of milk for the production of cream, that these notions were positively false. They have learned that the production of cream depends upon the management of the milk and the keeping of it while the cream is rising in a uniform temperature. The old plan of setting milk shallow in pans in that county is fast going out of date and is giving way to the system of setting it in long narrow pails plunged in spring water at a temperature from 50 degrees to 58 degrees. They claim by this process to obtain fine cream for butter making, and quite as large a quantity as by the old methods. The milk is set in the pails from sixteen to eighteen inches deep. Will not some of our butter makers who are fond of practical experiments make a trial of given quantities of milk of the same quality to determine this point satisfactorily to themselves and give us the result for the benefit of the public?—X. A. WILLARD, in *Utica Herald*.

Third Annual Meeting of the New York State Cheese Manufacturers' Association,

Will be held at the City of Utica, on Wednesday and Thursday, January 10th and 11th, 1886.

The number of persons engaged in Cheese Dairying in New York alone, and who are directly or indirectly connected with this Association, is more than 20,000, and it is believed the meeting will be the largest and most interesting that has ever been heretofore held by the farmers of the State on any special branch of industry. Delegations are expected from the Eastern and Western States and from the Canadas, and subjects of vast importance to Dairymen are to be discussed and acted upon.

The Annual Address will be delivered by X. A. WILLARD, A. M., of Herkimer County, Wednesday Evening, January 10th. Mr. Willard is widely known as the best practical writer on the Dairy in this country, and his extended tours through the Dairy Region eminently qualify him to give an address that will be of great practical value to Dairymen.

Reports from 400 Factories, and a large number from private Dairies, are expected, giving the result of operations the past season.

The first yellow leaf is the gray hair of age.

THE MARYLAND FARMER:

AT \$1.50 PER ANNUM,

PUBLISHED ON THE 1st OF EACH MONTH,

BY

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Collections on yearly advertisements made quarterly in advance.

THE "MARYLAND FARMER."—An old subscriber on the Eastern Shore, writes us :—"Your Monthly ought to be in the hands of every Maryland farmer. I am anxious it should become the friend and visitor of every household in our county. It has special claims on the people of our State, not only because of its name and origin, but because it is ably edited, and particularly adapted to the wants of Maryland Farmers. Our climate, its peculiarities and adaptations; our soil, its merits, defects and improvement; our system of Agriculture, its errors, advantages and development, are all more clearly and practically discussed in your columns, than they can be in any paper out of our State, however skillfully and ably managed. The Maryland Farmer is most truly then, the intelligent instructor and faithful collaborer of every Maryland agriculturist, who makes it his companion. Happy for all interests will it be when found in every farmer's house."

THE MARYLAND FARMER.—A friend in Patterson, North Carolina, writes us :—"I am well pleased with the Farmer, and hope it is destined to great usefulness in promoting the agricultural interests of the South, particularly now, almost prostrated by the results of the late disastrous war."

THE NEW YEAR.

Will our readers kindly accept from us the compliments of the season? We are sure that on the recurrence of that double event, the commencement of a New Year and the commencement of a new volume, we may claim to say a few words concerning both. We do not know how others may feel, but for ourselves, we cannot but think that in many respects the New Year opens auspiciously. The sad memory of dear friends lost, and of opportunities wasted, may still remain to us, but the heavy clouds that have hung over so many households, and that for so long a time darkened the general horizon, are gradually breaking up into fragmentary masses, which sunlight and softer airs promise after a little while to dispel. The silver lining to those clouds is even now faintly visible, and there is a lift of the horizon which reveals some glimpses of luminous blue sky. To drop metaphor, we may say frankly, that we are impressed with the conviction that the troubles which have beset us during the past four years, are no longer a cause for dread in the future, and that with the more cheering prospect before us, aided by the energy and perseverance that are characteristics of American manhood, we shall not merely recover from the trials and tribulations to which we have been subjected, but shall press forward on a new career and successfully rebuild the fortunes that have been shattered, and increase in prosperity with the coming year. Such we truly believe is the destiny that is in store for us, and the signs of renewed and invigorated prosperity that are visible tend strongly to confirm us in this belief. But, however this may be, it is our duty to so begin the New Year that we shall not regret subsequently, that we have misused the gifts that have been vouchsafed to us. As respects our own special enterprise we shall endeavour to the utmost of our ability, to advance the great industrial interests to which the pages of the FARMER are devoted, and we trust to continue to receive that liberal support which has heretofore been accorded us.

Maryland Sorgo Convention for 1866.

This association will meet in Baltimore, on Tuesday, Feb. 13th next, for the transaction of such business as may be brought before it. Many farmers of our and adjoining States, interested in the culture of Sorgo, are expected to be present. The cane has now become a great national staple. The results of the present season have been successful beyond precedent. Many important discoveries have been made, and much valuable, practical knowledge acquired. It is therefore, expected that much useful information will be elicited in relation to the Mode of Culture, Machinery, Seeds, &c. Let there be a full attendance, and every one come prepared to make known his experience during the past year.

Maryland Agricultural College.

The communication of Mr. Worthington, well known to our readers as Editor of the *American Farmer*, will be read by them with much interest. They will find that Mr. W. is at the head of the *Maryland Agricultural College*, where he is devoting himself to the task of perfecting and realising the scheme of his former associates of the old Maryland Agricultural Society, in which they hoped to build up, within the State, a literary and scientific institution which should distinctly recognize the claims of agriculture and mechanic arts to the rank of sciences whose principles should be made as familiar to pupils as the principles of law and medicine to those who would successfully practice them.

We are happy to receive so cheerful and hopeful an account of the College. Its founders committed the mistake, very common to earnest and sanguine men, of going beyond their means in building too costly a structure. Yet it may not have been a mistake, but for the adverse times, which put it absolutely out of the power of many to pay subscriptions already made, and of others, who were confidently relied on, to make any contribution at all.

That it has passed successfully through the four years past with a heavy burden of debt, gives an evidence of vitality which insures a vigorous growth now, if the arrangement alluded to in Mr. W's communication shall bring the relief he anticipates. We heartily wish it may, and that all success may attend an enterprise so honorable to its founders, and so promising of good to the present and future generations of our agricultural community.

RENEWALS.

We would remind all our readers, whose subscription commences in January, that this is the first No. of the new volume. An early RENEWAL is solicited—which can be done by enclosing us \$1.50 for one year. At the same time each of our old subscribers might, with very little trouble, send us one or more new subscribers for the year 1866. Let all make an effort, and thereby place us under obligations to them.

How to Double our Subscription.

By each of our present subscribers sending us a new name—which can be done in almost every neighborhood. This suggestion being carried out the "Maryland Farmer" would receive an impetus that we know would be advantageous to ourselves, and we believe, promote the interest of agriculture.

NOW IS THE TIME!

Our friends should commence now to procure subscribers for our new volume for 1866. We would refer to our List of Premiums for the new year, and urge competition for the same.

SPLENDID PREMIUMS FOR 1866!

Four Sheep Premiums!

In addition to the very liberal list of Premiums already published, we now offer still stronger inducements for 1866, through the kindness of Hon. T. C. Peters, who appreciating the circulation of agricultural papers, authorizes us to offer the following SHEEP PRIZES:

FIRST—MERINO RAM, worth \$150—to be awarded to the person sending the *Largest List of New Subscribers*.

SECOND—MERINO RAM, worth \$100—for the second highest list.

THIRD—MERINO OR COTSWOLD RAM,—worth \$50—for the third highest list.

FOURTH—A PEN OF FIVE EWES—worth \$30—for the fourth highest list.

There is to be NO LIMIT to these Prizes—the party sending us the LARGEST LIST shall receive the FIRST PREMIUM, and so on through all the Prizes. The time will be extended until 1st OF JULY NEXT—but competitors will be required to send names and money as fast as received—and subscriptions may commence any time from JANUARY to JULY. The sheep will be delivered in Baltimore, or from the farm of Mr. Peters, in Howard County, Md.

PREMIUM FOR THE LADIES!

We offer to the person sending us the *Largest Number of New Subscribers*, one of

WHEELER & WILSON'S

Highest Premium Black Walnut or Mahogany
SEWING MACHINES,

WORTH \$85.

This machine ranks No. 1, and is made by the Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine Manufactory, Bridgeport, Conn.—and can be seen at all times at Mr. W. MERRILL'S, Agent, No. 214 W. Baltimore Street, Baltimore, or who will send pamphlet containing cut, description, &c., to all who may desire it. Those competing for the Sewing Machine will please state the fact, so that we may open an account with each competitor. No Limit to this Prize—the Highest Number of New Subscribers will take the Machine.

The Second Annual Meeting of the Ohio State Cheese Manufacturers' Association, Will be held in the city of Cleveland, on Wednesday and Thursday, January 24th and 25th, 1866.

The Annual Address will be delivered on Wednesday Evening, January 24th, by X. A. WILLARD, A. M., of the *Utica Morning Herald and Country Gentleman*, the ablest writer on Dairy Farming and Cheese Manufacture in the Union.

The Meeting will be one of great public interest, and a large attendance is expected of dairymen from all parts of State, as well as delegations from New England, New York, the Canadas, and elsewhere.

United States Wool Growers' and Manufacturers' Convention.

It has been long apparent to the leading men engaged in growing and manufacturing wool, that the two great interests of the country were not in such accord as their interests required or as they ought to be for mutual benefit.

We condense from the report in *Utica Herald*, the proceedings of a convention called at Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 13, to bring the representatives together in council, for the purpose, among other things, of agreeing upon a common basis, by which legislative protection may be secured to each interest.

The wool growers organized a national association—

President—Hon. Henry S. Randall, of New York.

Secretary—W. F. Greer, of Ohio.

Treasurer—H. Clark, of Vermont.

The Presidents of the several State Wool Growers' Associations are ex-officio Vice Presidents of the National Association, and the Executive Committee is to be made up by each State Association electing one of its own members for that purpose.

After considerable discussion on various subjects, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That of the great industry with which the hopes of the United States can occupy themselves to advantage, the woolen interest is especially commended for combining and developing in the highest degree, the agricultural and mechanical resources of the nation.

Resolved, That the mutuality of the interests of the wool producers and wool manufacturers of the United States, is established by the closest of commercial bonds,—that of demand and supply, it having been demonstrated that the grower supplies more than seventy per cent. of all the wool consumed by American mills, and with equal encouragement would soon supply all which is properly adapted to production here—and farther, it is confirmed by the experience of half a century, that the periods of prosperity and progression in the two branches of woolen industry have been identical in time and induced by the same general successes.

Resolved, That as the two branches of agricultural and manufacturing industry represented by the woolen interest, involve largely the labor of the country, whose productiveness is the basis of mutual prosperity, sound policy requires such legislative action as shall place them on an equal footing, and give equal encouragement and protection in competing with accumulated capital and low wages of other countries.

Resolved, That the benefits of a truly national system as applied to American industry will be found in developing, manufacturing and agricultural enterprise in *all* the States—thus furnishing markets at home for the products of both interests.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the respective executive committees of the national manufacturers' and the National Wool Growers' Associations to lay before the revenue commission, and to present to the committee in Congress these resolutions, together with facts and statistics as shall be necessary to procure the legislation needed to put in practical operation, the propositions therein set forth.

Sheep Husbandry seems now to be the absorbing subject among Northern and Western farmers.

Ague and Fever.—DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS in cases of *Ague and Fever*, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a *fair trial*.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' AGENCY.—We again call attention to this Agency, established recently in this city, by John Merryman (formerly President Md. State Ag. Soc.) and B. H. Waring, (for many years connected with the Agency of Samuel Sands, Esq., in the times of the old "American Farmer" and "Rural Register,") and would commend it to the favorable consideration of farmers and planters throughout the country, who may have need of their services. They are prepared to furnish all description of Stock, Fertilizers, Guanoes, Seeds, Agricultural Implements, &c. These gentlemen are well and favorably known, and are wholly reliable. Those interested will consult their advertisements.

GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS.—The old and reliable house of Paschall Morris, of Philadelphia, offers to the trade every variety of Seeds—furnish Seed Bags printed—and invites subscriptions to the monthly "Rural Advertiser," devoted to agriculture, horticulture, &c.

WHEAT DRILLS.—W. L. Buckingham, General Agent, takes time by the forelock, and thus early announces his purpose of supplying the farmers of Maryland and Virginia, the next season, with Bickford and Huffman's unrivalled drill.

DRY GOODS.—Hamilton Easter & Co., of Baltimore, offer every description of Domestic and Foreign Dry Goods, both wholesale and retail. We call the attention of merchants and others to their splendid assortment now on hand.

"MAMMOTH STORE."—Geo. H. C. Neal, Baltimore, offers wholesale and retail, French, English, and American Dry Goods, of every class.

NEW TOMATOES.—James J. H. Gregory, of Marblehead, Mass., advertises a list of new varieties of Tomatoes, among which is Tilden's New Seedling, &c. He also announces "Gregory's Seed Catalogue," as ready for distribution.

FOR SALE.—A Percheron Stallion, parents imported—bay thoroughbred Stallion Lothario, and two Devon bulls—all the property of J. Howard McHenry, Esq. This stock is well known.

THE OLD AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.—We call special attention to the advertisement of the old agricultural house of R. Sinclair & Co., Light street, Baltimore, where everything needed by the farmer can be procured of good quality and at reasonable prices.

NORRIS & PUSEY of Pratt Street, Baltimore, remind the Agricultural public, that they are still manufacturing and selling everything useful to the farmer—from the huge Westinghouse Thresher down to the tiniest seed.

FLOUR OF RAW BONE AND SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO—is in demand by our farmers, and being supplied, in any quantity, by John S. Reese & Co., 71 South street, Baltimore. For analysis of these see their advertisements.

WHEELER & WILSON'S Highest Premium Sewing Machine—none better—is on sale at 214 W. Baltimore street, by the agent, W. Merrill—also the Howe Sewing Machine.

BRUSTER & GRIFFITH, 49 Paca street, Baltimore, offer every description of Agricultural Implements, Machinery, Cane Mills, Cane Seed, &c.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.—This College is now in full operation, with an efficient Faculty, and a goodly number of students. It is located near Chestertown, Kent Co., Md. and the attention of parents and others is called to their prospectus. Circulars can be had at this office.

NEW BRICK MACHINE.—We call attention to the advertisement of F. H. Smith, offering his improved Brick Machine to purchasers.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

For the information of travellers, and as matter of interest to the general reader, we give below some facts in reference to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad lately put forth in a circular by the very able and efficient Master of Transportation, W. P. SMITH, Esq. ●

In these days of such frequent and lamentable railroad disasters, collisions, &c., over the whole country, this road has enjoyed a remarkable exemption, which we believe is in a very great degree attributable to the eminent services of Mr. Smith, the Chief of the Transportation Department.

The circular from which we cull the following interesting facts, is addressed to the officers of Connecting Railway lines, Ticket Agents, Conductors and others, and gives an exceedingly encouraging statement of the present condition and working of the road. It says:

"We desire to advise you that our Company has now in successful operation a *new and complete schedule for passenger trains*, far superior to anything in its previous history.

"We have, besides Local Trains, Three Through Passenger Trains Daily in each direction, between Baltimore and Wheeling, and Benwood, and Two Daily First-Class Trains in each direction between Grafton and Parkersburg, connecting closely with two or three Trains between Grafton and Baltimore and Washington.

"Besides these, we have Nine Daily First-Class Passenger Trains Running on our Washington Branch Line between Baltimore and Washington, three of which, in each direction, closely connect at the Relay House or Washington Junction, (nine miles from Baltimore and thirty-one from Washington,) with the three Through Trains to and from the West between Baltimore and Wheeling, Benwood and Parkersburg.

"On all Night Trains we have First-Class New Sleeping Cars, and on all the Trains First-Class New Passenger Cars, with every improvement for comfort and safety.

"We have just brought into use some Twenty Miles of New Double Track, in addition to that heretofore worked by us, and are rapidly extending this Westward, so as to embrace the greater part of our road as soon as it can be built.

"We have New Iron Bridges built to substitute for all the wooden trestles or other temporary structures built or used during the war to replace those destroyed.

"Besides fifty-five new and splendid Passenger Coaches now in actual use on our road, we have fully Thirty Additional Locomotives adapted to Passenger service, so as to place us in Equipment on a full equality with any route in the country, and to give us a reserved power and capacity which will enable us to work our Road with a success which must command for it a large share of public support.

"Since the 1st of last July, Fifty First-Class Freight Engines and Two Hundred Freight Cars have been added to our equipment, by which we are enabled to forward freights over the line with greater regularity and dispatch. For Baltimore and Washington business, especially, we are prepared to offer better accommodations than any other line. Arrangements have been made with the Steamship Companies running between Baltimore and New York and Boston, increasing the facilities for trade to those cities from the West, over those of any previous season. Besides this, the Railway lines, leading from Baltimore to Philadelphia and New York, having largely augmented their supply of Engines and Cars, are enabled to transport Freights Eastward from Baltimore without delay.

"First-Class steamers are now plying regularly between this Port and Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg and Savannah, by which produce from the West will be forwarded without charge for Commission. Our advantages at Baltimore for transferring Freights between our Cars and the Ships are of the most extensive and desirable character.

"In short, every improvement and effort that energy and capital can secure is being undertaken to add to the already great attractions of our Line, and we invoke your attention and co-operation in securing to us our legitimate share of the through travel and trade, between the East and West."

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on Wednesday, December 13, re-elected John W. Garrett, Esq., as President of the Company. Mr. Garrett briefly sketched the policy of the Company in regard to a number of important enterprises, which, if successfully accomplished, will be beneficial alike to this community and the railroad. The magnitude of the business, and the immense expedition and economy in shipping by the Baltimore and Liverpool line, have already demonstrated the fact that vessels of a thoroughly first-class character will be required, and that arrangements are in progress to secure them. A line of steamships from Bremen is also recommended as of pressing necessity, and the co-operation of all interests invited to establish it. Work will be speedily commenced on the Washington county line from Waverton to Hagerstown, and on the line from Point of Rocks to Washington, and now that the litigation regarding the Pittsburg and Connellsville Road has been determined by the decision of the courts, the co-operative action of all parties interested will doubtless insure the commencement of the undertaking. The construction of the double track to Cumberland will be completed in 1866. This is a work that will be a vast advantage to the coal interests, as well as to Pittsburg, when the Connellsville Road is fully completed. The construction of another road from this city to Washington is opposed on several grounds. The construction of a road down the Valley of Virginia, connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio, is commended to the attention of the Board and this community. Should such a work be undertaken, we doubt not it would be largely promotive of the interest of both Virginia and Maryland. After the sad exhibit which Governor Pierpont gives in relation to the State of Virginia and her interest in railways, we should think the people there would seize eagerly on such a cheap way of developing the fertile resources of the Valley. Mr. Garrett has been President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for eight successive years, and has displayed much ability, energy, and power in the management of its affairs.

THE KEYSTONE—A Monthly Masonic Magazine.—We have received the December number of this valuable Masonic Monthly. It is published by Wm. M. Smith & Co., Raleigh, N. C., at \$3 a year. The new year begins in January next, when it will be issued in an improved form and contain sixty-four large octavo pages each number. The publishers promise that it "shall not rank second, in any respect, to any Masonic magazine in the United States." It cannot but prove acceptable to the brothers of the "mystic tie," and we give it this "notice" that they may "govern themselves accordingly."

E. WHITMAN & SONS' AGRICULTURAL FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE.—This firm, by the introduction of improved machinery, have so increased their facilities for turning out every class of Agricultural Implements and Machines, that they can now offer everything in their line of the best quality and at the lowest market prices—filling all orders with the greatest promptitude. See their advertisements.

A Neglected Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat, which might be checked by a simple remedy, like "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," if allowed to progress may terminate seriously. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, and Consumptive Coughs, "*The Troches*" are used with advantage, giving oftentimes immediate relief. Singers and public speakers will find them also excellent to clear the voice and render articulation wonderfully easy.

SOILING OF STOCK.

We have recently had various enquiries for facts on the subject of "soiling of stock"—that is, simply feeding animals confined in yards or stables, on green food, or green and dry mixed, during the season when green food is most abundant. It is adopted to a large extent in Holland, Germany, Italy and France, by people who have small farms or holdings, and enables the labourer to keep a cow or cows, where fences are almost unknown, and where, from their limited means, no animal could be kept. The plan is also pursued by small farmers, with great success—but whether it can be adopted on a large scale is yet to be demonstrated, in this country, at least. Experiments have been made at the North, but the most complete and satisfactory is by Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, and his son, Josiah Quincy, Jr. Mr. Quincy published a little volume on the subject, from which we condense such facts as may be important to those who wish to make the experiment, premising that if any of our friends do so, they will give us the result. Mr. Quincy says:

"My farm being compact, the annoyance of having fifteen or twenty head of cattle driven night and morning to and from the pasture; the loss of time in often turning the team and plough, owing to the number of interior fences, and the loss of surface of good land capable of being ploughed, owing to them and the many head lands, all drew my attention to the subject of 'soiling' and its effects.

I found that European writers maintained that six distinct advantages were to be obtained by the practice of 'soiling' over that of pasturing cattle in the summer season:

1. It saved land.
2. It saved fences.
3. It economized food.
4. It kept cattle in better condition and greater comfort.
5. It produces more milk.
6. It increased the quantity and quality of manure.

Satisfied in my own mind of the beneficial effects of the practice, I adopted it in the year 1814 and adhered to it until 1822, keeping from fifteen to twenty head of milch cows, with some other stock, and with entire satisfactory success. From that time, being occupied in various public offices, in Boston and vicinity, I exercised no superintendence over my farm for twenty years.

Resuming its management in 1847, I returned to the practice of soiling. Since then, I have kept from thirty to thirty-five head of milch cows in this way; so that, in my mind, my experience is conclusive on the subject."

He says that *one acre soiled* from, will produce at least as much as *three acres* pastured in the usual way, and that "there is no proposition in Nature more true than any good farmer may maintain upon *thirty acres* of good arable land, *twenty head of cattle* the year round, in better condition, and greater comfort to the animals, with more profit, less labor, less trouble, and less cash advance for himself than he at the present mode expends upon a hundred a-

eres." He further says: "My own experience has always been *less* than this, never having exceeded *seventeen acres* for *twenty head*."

"To produce a sufficient quantity and succession of succulent food—about one and a half or two square rods of ground to each cow to be soiled—sow as follows:

As early in April as the state of the land will permit, which is usually between the 5th and 10th, on properly prepared land, oats at the rate of four bushels to the acre.

About the 20th of the same month, sow either oats or barley, at the same rate per acre, in like quantity and proportions.

Early in May, sow, in like manner, either of the above grains.

Between the 10th and 20th of May, sow Indian corn, (Southern Dent being best,) in drills, three bushels to the acre, in like quantity and proportions.

About the 25th of May, sow corn, in like manner and proportions.

About the 5th of June, repeat the sowing of corn, as above.

After the last mentioned sowing, barley should be sown in the above mentioned quantity and proportions, in the following successions—on the 15th and 25th of June, and in the first week in July, barley being the best qualified to resist the early frosts."

These various provisions for a variety of crops will supply food something in the following order, viz:

"The oats sown early in April will be ready to cut, for soiling, between the 1st and 15th of July, and will usually remain succulent until about the middle of the month.

Those sown about the 20th of April will be ready to cut the 15th and 20th of July, and will last nearly or quite till the 1st of August.

Those sown early in May will be ready to succeed the preceding, and will last till near the middle of August.

The corn sown on the 10th and 25th of May and early in June will supply, in succession, excellent food till early in September.

The barley sown in July will continue a sufficient supply of good feed until the first of November, when, as sometimes before, the *tops* of roots—as carrots, beets and turnips, with cabbages—are a never-failing resource.

Reduced to a single statement, my experience and system is, for the support of my soiled stock during the months of July, August and September, to sow in the months of April, May, June, and July, equal to *three-quarters of an acre for each head* of cattle to be soiled, in such order as will give a regular succession of succulent food during the three first-mentioned months.

For their support from the 20th of May, and during the month of June, I reserve early clover and other grass at the rate of *one-quarter of an acre for each head* of cattle soiled.

For their support during the first half of October, I depended upon the *second growth* of the half acre cut over in May and June, and the *second growth* of oats and corn cut over in July.

It now remains to be shown that the cost of raising, cutting and distributing the food to the stock, is compensated by these savings above mentioned. Upon this point, my own experience has satisfied me that the *manure* alone is an ample compensation

for all this expense, leaving the savings of land, of food, and of fencing-stuff, as clear gain from the system.

A popular objection to this mode of keeping milch cows is, that want of exercise must affect injuriously the health of the animal. To this, European writers, some of whom have kept, in this way, large herds, reply that they 'never had one sick, or one die, or one miscarry, in consequence of this mode of keeping.' After more than ten years' pursuing of this practice, my experience justifies me in uniting my testimony to theirs on this point."

It must be remembered by those who make the experiment in this latitude, that peculiarities of soil and climate must be considered. We have no doubt that there are many localities where it can be adopted with great success.

Can any of our subscribers inform us how much land, in good sod will keep a cow well during the season?

CULTIVATION OF COTTON.

The following on Cotton Culture is from DAVID DICKSON, Esq., of Sparta, Georgia, an extensive and practical cotton planter, written just before the war, and which will prove highly interesting at this time, to inexperienced cotton raisers. We copy it from *The Field and Fireside*:

The land should be broken fine and deep in the preparation; subsoil, if a fine clay subsoil; throw up high beds for the purpose of drying the land in early spring, which not only neutralizes the acid, but creates a warmth in the soil, so necessary to start the young plant. If planting upon high dry land, the buds should be plowed down at the time of planting, and, in the cultivation, the land should be kept as level between rows as possible, in order to keep up a free circulation of moisture during a dry season, to prevent the plant from shading its forms.—If planted upon low flat lands, inclined to be wet, it should be planted upon beds as high as possible, and, in the cultivation, the middle or water furrow should be kept open to drain off the surplus water, so that the beds may have warmth and dryness, so essential to the cotton plant.

In a high latitude for cotton, it should be planted on beds as high as potato ridges, and kept so in the cultivation by keeping the water furrow well open, which not only frees it from all obnoxious acids, but increases the warmth of the land at least one degree, causing it to take an earlier start in spring.—The land should be plowed as shallow as possible in the cultivation, after the plant commences fruiting, with light harrows or sweeps, with the wings set flat to the ground, seiving the dirt over the wings, instead of throwing it like a shovel plow or solid sweep, as deep culture at this stage of the plant severs the small roots or feeders, causing it to shed its first fruit, which ought to be secured. In all

light, loose and sandy soils, cotton should be cultivated with very light harrows or sweeps, set very flat, stirring the land as shallow as possible, but frequently, as such lands are already too porous to produce a heavy crop of fruit.


The land should be stirred as soon as possible after every heavy shower, to prevent its forming a crust, opening the surface soil in order for a free admittance of all the gases to feed the plants and enrich the soil.

These are general rules, but it will be necessary for the planter to vary these rules and use some discretion; as, for instance, in case of a long, wet spell upon very stiff clay soil, running the soil together, it would be necessary to give it a moderately deep plowing, although it would break many of the small roots of the cotton plant. To make cotton mature well before frost, it should be left very thick in the drill, especially in a short climate for cotton or bottom lands, as many plants together have a tendency to reduce the sap in the wood, causing an earlier maturity. By deepening and enriching the soil and surface culture, I have produced a stalk of cotton this year with 523 bolls, only four feet high. It is true, that it was a very highly improved variety; yet the ordinary mode of culture would not have produced so much fruit.

Every planter should read and study agricultural papers; it makes them think and act, and makes farming interesting.

I regret to see so many farmers opposed to book farming. It is agricultural science that enables the cotton planter to raise cotton successfully where it was once thought it would not mature, and to make the stiffest clay soil, soft and friable.

CATCHING RABBITS.—I destroy rabbits with the old box trap, baited with a piece of an ear of corn; they destroyed about one thousand nursery trees one winter for me. Strychnine mixed with corn meal in a dry place is a certain method. Greasing trees often kills them if the grease be soft. I do not prune my nursery trees except to keep a leader, and the rabbits will eat the little laterals before attacking the bark on the main stem. I find it pays to keep cats, as mice, rats and rabbits are destroyed by them. Give your cats plenty to eat, and furnish them quarters among other animals, but keep them out of the house, unless you have use for them.—*Cor. Ger. Tel.*

 If our subscribers would, on every suitable occasion, show a copy of the FARMER to their friends when visiting or being visited, it would probably add several thousand to our list in 1866. Try it.

Dr. McLane's Liver Pills are not held forth or recommended (like most of the popular medicines of the day,) as universal cure-alls, but simply for LIVER COMPLAINTS, and those symptoms connected with a deranged state of that organ.



"EARLY GOODRICH POTATO."

POTATO CULTURE.

BY A. W. HARRISON, PHILADELPHIA.

In accordance with a promise, made through the Editor, to the readers of the *Monthly*, the following brief summary of experiments, made during the season of 1865, is respectfully presented. They were undertaken with a view to test the productiveness and general character of the leading old, and some of the new varieties, and to confirm the experience of a previous year, in a radical change of system in Potato culture.

In the season of '64 one variety, the Cuzco, was selected, to test the relative value of cut and whole Potatoes for seed. An acre of ground was planted with sets of different sizes, from one eye up to a half potato, and several rows of large whole potatoes.— Each set was fertilized with a handful of raw bone dust, and no other manure. The soil was *very poor*, almost entirely wanting in vegetable fibre, and had not been manured for several years. The yield of each class of sets was, owing to an accident, not carefully measured, but the marked difference in favor of the whole potato was patent at a glance.— The latter yielded at the rate of about 275 bushels per acre.

Under the conviction that the current systems of culture of the Potato are radically wrong, and inevitably tend to degeneracy and disease, the following method was adopted for the present year :

1. Late in the fall plowed deep and subsoiled.
2. Early in spring plowed and subsoiled, across the winter furrows; then harrowed and rolled.

3. Opened furrows both ways, as for corn, 3 feet *equidistant*, and so as to cover the Potato, when planted, 6 inches deep.

4. Planted *whole* Potatoes, the *largest that could* be had of the several varieties.

5. Dropped upon each Potato a handful (40 bushels per acre) of a compost of 8 parts wood-ashes, 4 of fine ground plaster, 2 of fine shell lime, and 1 of salt. Then covered and rolled.

6. The soil being much impoverished, was top-dressed with artificial fertilizer, 1000 lbs. per acre.

7. Cultivated three times each way, with Knox's horse-hoe, and so arranged as to leave the surface *entirely flat*. Then hand hoed three times, no hilling being allowed.

8. Dug, on a dry day, by hand, with a heavy 5-tined digging-fork.

A portion of the field was top-dressed with 200 lbs. per acre, of a mixture of Nitrate of Soda 1 part, and Sulphate of Soda 2 parts, producing an average increase of yield of 36 bushels per acre. It was applied, however, too late in the season to show its full effect.

The soil of the whole field was a rather heavy clayey loam, with micaceous debris intermixed, and essentially *late* in character. It should be remarked also that, with the exception of the Early Stevens, which was dug for family use, none were harvested until the *vines* were *thoroughly mature*. Roots of the Early Goodrich, of good size for the table, were found early in July.

The following table gives the results of the general experiments, showing date of planting, kinds, maturity, and yield in bushels per acre :

PLANTED.	KINDS.	MATURED.	YIELD.
March 28,	Early Goodrich,	Aug. 12,	190
" "	Seedling Mercer,	Aug. 21,	171
" "	Monitor,	Sept. 7,	
April 3,	Buckeye,	Sept. 4,	165
" 3,	Jackson White,	Sept. 5,	195
" 3,	Early Wendell,	Sept. 7,	90
" 3,	Early Stevens,	dug Sept. 24,	81
" 4,	Dalmahoy,	Sept. 11,	186
" 4,	Garnet Chili,	Sept. 12,	129
" 4,	Bluecoat,	Sept. 12,	86
" 29,	Calico,	Sept. 15,	170
" 29,	Gleason,	Sept. 15,	151
" 29,	Cuzco,	Sept. 15,	225
May 15,	Goodrich No. 320,	Aug. 8,	181
" 15,	Goodrich No. 241,	Sept. 2,	179
" 15,	Harrison,	Sept. 6,	305
" 18,	Snowball,	Sept. 15,	171

The crops here reported, especially of the Goodrich Seedlings, are by no means large; they are rather a *minimum* than a *maximum* product. On another portion of the field, in better condition, where 72 bushels of the White Sprout was the yield last year, the Early Goodrich this year gave 234, and the Cuzco 262, bushels per acre. On other fertile soils in this vicinity, they have yielded from 300 up to (in one instance) 450 bushels per acre. With proper conditions of soil and culture an average crop of 300 bushels may easily be obtained.

The soil on which the *early* varieties were grown was in the poorest possible heart, and selected for the purpose of testing them under the most unpromising conditions.

It will be remarked that the method pursued is the reverse, in all respects, of that usually practiced in this region. In place of cut tubers, planted closely in drills, with stable manure, hilled up with the plow and harvested with the plow, we have whole tubers of large size, planted 3 feet equidistant, with mineral manures and ashes only cultivated exclusively with the horse and hand-hoe, entirely flat, and harvested with the fork. It is not claimed that any thing *new* is here presented, for all of the different features of this course have been at various times practiced by others. It is simply their *combination into a system*, which is offered for the consideration of cultivators of this most useful esculent. The conviction is deep in the mind of the writer, that it is the only true system; that it will insure the largest crops of healthy, large-sized roots, and that a failure can hardly occur, either from late frosts, wet or dry seasons, or from disease. He believes that in plants, as in animals, disease is not the result of an innate, inherent tendency to decay (save by old age,) but of *vicious culture and nutrition*. Should it be likely to meet with general acceptance, it is his intention to prepare a more detailed and elaborate statement, giving weight of seed used, quantity per acre, etc., as well as trials of large, medium, and small, whole Potatoes, at a future day.

On closing, he would call attention to the valuable new variety the Early Goodrich, (an illustration

of which we give above,) a seedling of the Cuzco, which was described in a former number by D. S. Heffron, Esq. It is certainly the greatest acquisition for many years past; perfectly hardy and healthy, highly productive, of excellent quality and as good a keeper as any winter variety. Its brother, the Harrison, is also of the same character, except that it matures later. Should another year's experience confirm its present promises, we may set down these twin-brothers as the best types of their race.—*Gardeners' Monthly*.

THE FIRST WOMAN FORMED FROM THE RIB OF MAN.

We take the following beautiful passage from Matthew Henry's "Commentary" on the second chapter of Genesis: "Woman was made of a rib taken out of the side of Adam; not made out of his head to top him, but out of his side, to be equal with him, under his arm to be protected, and near his heart to be beloved." Surely this eloquent little extract ought to be committed to memory by every man who is either married or ever intends to get married.

"Pea straw is richer in oil and albuminous, or flesh-forming matters, than the straw of the cereals. The woody fibre is also more digestible. This fully accounts for the repute in which it is held as fodder for sheep and cattle."

You can drive radishes by manure, heat and water, so that in a few days from planting you will have them to eat—and their quality is according to their rapidity of growth—all the better for it.

SILK.—The largest silk producing regions in the world are the three provinces of Piedmont, Lombardy, and Liguria. Upwards of sixty millions of pounds are there produced annually.

SEND US NAMES!

We will thank any reader of the FARMER who will send us the names of farmers receiving mail at their post office, or elsewhere—to such we will gladly send specimen copies of the MARYLAND FARMER.

POSTMASTERS are authorized to receive subscriptions for the "Maryland Farmer," for single copies or in Clubs, to whom a liberal discount will be allowed.

NOTICE.

Having purchased the farm lately owned by Ex-Sheriff Capt. John Orem, in Howard Co., I shall make it my depot for Sheep. The farm is on the Triadelphia road, near the Donghoregan Manor of Chas. Carroll, and can be reached from the Frederick pike, by leaving it at the 17th or 19th mile stone, on the southerly side.

T. C. PETERS.

Horticultural.

YOUNG ORCHARDS.

We recommend, in setting out a young orchard, to plant the land previously to corn or potatoes, plowing very deep. After the crop is off, the land is ready to receive the trees. Set them from 30 to 40 feet apart, (35 feet is a good distance,) and do not be in a hurry to put in the trees, but set them carefully, reserving all the top soil to go around the small roots; and if you have a pail or two of water to pour on the roots of each tree, when the holes are about two-thirds filled, *it will pay*, if you have to cart it half a mile.

As soon as the roots are covered with the top soil, work the trunk of the tree to and fro, to settle the earth around the fibres of the roots, then tread down firmly with your feet, apply the water, fill up, and the work is done. If the soil is quite damp no water will be necessary; but as a man will bring in an hour, from the house well, by hand, all the water that would be required for 25 or 30 trees, it is decidedly, in our opinion, good policy to use it in most cases.

No person should ever allow a hired man to set out his trees. He should take his man or boy, and do it himself, with their assistance. Nor should the holes be dug long before the trees are set. If you have many trees to set, first stake the ground, and then set a man, or men, to digging the holes, while you as *boss*, with a boy, set the trees, which should go into the ground two or three inches deeper than they grow in the nursery, and after the soil becomes well settled around them they will not be too deep.

It is important to set a stake by the side of each tree, on the side the prevailing winds come from, to which the tree should be attached, with something that will not chafe the bark.

No man should trust to his hired help to remove his young trees from the nursery, unless he has different help from what is usually found on a farm. The life of a tree is in its *rootlets*, rather than in large roots; and care should be taken to preserve as many of the small roots as possible, and all that are cut with the spade should be cut off smoothly with a knife, in an oblique direction, in order to allow them to grow on, and become perfect roots, as before they were cut off.

If you are not ready to set the trees, as soon as taken from the nursery, take them to a shaded place and "heel them in," throwing the earth well up over portions of their trunks and branches, if not too large, to prevent too great an evaporation of the sap.

The top of each tree should be trimmed to correspond with its extent of roots. Begin with the lower branches, and end by shortening in such of the top branches as may be necessary.—*Rural American*.

TRAINING THE TOMATO.

In cultivating the tomato in large market gardens, the plants are usually pinched before their final transplanting, and they are then left to grow without any support; but in small gardens, not only is greater neatness observed by taking some pains to train the plants, but the fruit is improved both in quantity and quality. There are several methods of training. One which, if not altogether the simplest, is one of the neatest, is described by Mr. G. M. Childs, of Hancock Co., Ill. "As soon as the plants are large enough, transplant to rich, light soil, one in a hill, and at least five feet apart each way. At least once a week, scoop the earth away from around the plant and pour on a quart or more of soap suds. When the plant commences to branch, cut off the outer branches; this will have a tendency to increase the size of the stock and cause it to grow bushy. After the plants are 16 to 18 inches high, they should be provided with frames. I make mine by splitting standards from pine boards $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and sharpen their lower ends. To these standards are nailed slats made by sawing 4 feet laths into three pieces. The frames are made 16 inches square, nailing the lower slats at 15 inches from the bottom of the standards, the upper ones at the top, with others mid way between the two. Frames made in this way have been in use five years, and with a little repairing will last some years longer. When the branches extend beyond the slats and over the top of the frame, clip them; leaving one leaf above the fruit stems, and continue to do this throughout the season. The plant trained thus and showing its ripe and ripening fruit, forms a most beautiful object, and one tomato grown in this way is worth a dozen as usually cultivated. Last year I had 21 plants, from which I gathered an abundance of fruit for table use and canning for a family of five persons, besides distributing from five to six bushels among my friends. No one need to be afraid of using the knife freely, as there is no danger that the plant will not fruit abundantly. In my experience the difficulty has been to keep it from fruiting too much."—*The Horticulturist*.

DISTANCE APART FOR STRAWBERRIES.—I invariably plant in *rows* and *never* in *beds*. I hold that the objection to planting in *beds* are so great and so palpable, that it will admit of no discussion whatever. My standard rule is to plant in rows three feet apart, and plants two feet in the row.—*Hort*.

BANKING TREES.

Those who have young plantations of trees should remember, if it has not been done already, that no time is to be lost in securing trees against the depredations of mice. During some winters, mice are very troublesome, and do great damage to girdling trees. In the hurry of fall work and preparing for cold weather, farmers often neglect taking proper precautions with regard to young trees, until a deep snow has fallen, and then it is too late. Generally, banking the trees, or raising a mound of earth about the base, will serve as a protection. Where grounds are weedy and filled with grass, it is well to remove all this material from about the tree and bank with pure earth. We have seen trees girdled by mice where earth, mixed with grass and weeds, had been thrown up without much care. The mice, in searching for food worked through the earth in places containing the weeds of grass, and barked the trees. One of the easiest modes of protecting trees from mice is to take a couple of tile and enclose the tree, tying the two together with a bit of wire. If one pair of tile is not deemed of sufficient height, a second pair may be added. They serve a first rate purpose.—*Utica Herald*.

BRANCHES A PROTECTION TO TREES.

It is the habit of a tree to have its stem protected. This, in the field, is done by the side branches, which the tree surrounds itself with; and in the woods by the presence of the other trees. Do not therefore expose trees to act contrary to nature when you transplant them. It is now getting to be well understood that the sun and cold air are too severe on the tender body of a tree left exposed. Hence the low heads of apple and other fruit trees—branches protecting the whole stem. Hence high-headed trees suffer and die—first a limb perhaps, then another, and so on till the whole tree is gone. Sometimes the entire tree suffers at once, and in a year or two is lost. All through the Eastern States the old high heads are dying off; others, trained low, are surviving, and are green and vigorous. It is so also in the West.—*Colman's Rural World*.

THE CUT WORM.—Dr. Fitch, Entomologist to the New York State Agricultural Society, recommends plowing or digging late in the autumn for killing worms. The worms burrow beneath the soil at this season, and lie dormant till spring.

"They can be killed by *thawing* and freezing them. Gradual thawing in the earth does not hurt them; but if they are exposed so that the sun thaws them rapidly they are destroyed. With this object late plowing in the fall is beneficial. Early plowing in the spring, if we have freezing and thawing weather afterwards, would be useful."

USEFUL RECIPES.

TO PREVENT CATTLE FROM JUMPING.—At a late meeting of the American Institute Farmers' Club, the following novel way of preventing cattle from jumping fences was promulgated: "We lately learned a curious remedy to prevent steers from jumping fences, which is so easy of application, and appears so effectual, that we give it to the public. It is simply to clip off the eyelashes of the upper lids with a pair of scissors; and the ability or disposition to jump is as effectually destroyed as Samson's power was by the loss of his locks. The animal will not attempt a fence until the eyelashes are grown again. Of this we are informed by Samuel Thorne, the great breeder of Dutchess county, who assured us that he had tested it upon a pair of very breachy oxen."

CURE FOR HEAVY HORSES.—Mix equal parts of pulverized borax and saltpetre, and give the diseased horse a tablespoonful twice a day; and every other day, a spoonful of sulphur. Give also half a spoonful of coppers twice a week. Continue this mode of treatment five or six weeks. The worst cases of heaves may be cured in this way. The medicines may be mixed.

TO PREVENT SHEEP FROM BITING OUT THEIR WOOL.—Dissolve one ounce of corrosive sublimate in one pint of alcohol. To one ounce of this mixture add one and a half pints of water, and apply externally. Vermont growers of wool are very generally using this mixture.

GARGET IN COWS.—A correspondent of the Country Gentleman cured a cow by using "eight drops of tincture of aconite, dropped on a piece of bread and mixed with her feed," at night; in the morning he gave four drops more, and at night she was all right.

GIVE YOUR SWINE CHARCOAL. Its nutritive qualities are such, that they subsist on it for weeks together without other food. Geese, when confined so as to deprive them of motion, and fattened on three grains of corn devour, have become fat in eight days. Hogs eat it voraciously after a little time, and are never sick while they have a good supply. It should be always kept in the sty, and fed to the inmates regularly like all other food.—*Iowa Homestead*.

CATARH.—In nineteen cases out of twenty, recovery will take place without any medicine, if the horse is kept from the *cordials*, grooms are so fond of administering, and allowed warm stabling and mashes, and ne heating food.—A fever ball may be given mixed with a little aloes and antimony.

REMEDY FOR CRACKED HOOF.—Take a piece of copper four inches long and two inches wide, and drill eight holes four in each end, so as not to interfere with the crack, and screw it fast to the hoof, crosswise of the crack; then take a hot iron with a sharp edge, and burn the crack at the edge of the hair till it goes through to the quick. After this let the horse run on pasture, and it will begin to heal up in a few weeks. Care should be taken to close the crack tight before the plate is fastened on. So says a farmer of Pleasant Valley, Ohio.

CURE OF COLIC IN HORSES.—The following is a certain cure for colic in horses. I have seen it tried dozens of times, and always with success. I am sure it will save any horse, if my directions are followed: Dissolve one pint of salt in a pint of hot water—then add a quart of good vinegar, and pour half the mixture down the horse's throat.—If the horse is not well in half an hour, give him the remainder, and you will soon find him all right.—*Correspondent in Rural World*.

Grape Culture.

Grape Vines Under Glass.

In reply to a correspondent, having a small cold vinery, as to the mode he should adopt to preserve the vines through the winter, we would say that the process is a very simple one. In our own little vinery, we prune in the fore part of December, then simply loosen the vines from their fastenings and cover them with straw upon the ground.—Long manure may be used for this purpose; or the vines may be strawed up where they are fastened.—Both have advantages: the first mode will produce low shoots, but the vines are sometimes injured by mice. The second will be a protection against the mice.

The most important thing to secure the vines against the severity of our winters, is to have the wood well-ripened before cold weather sets in, by leaving open the doors and windows as long as possible, and especially during such very mild weather as we have had up to this writing.

In mild days during winter, the vinery should be aired for an hour at mid-day.

As to the most desirable and profitable variety of grape to grow, we can tell our correspondent there is none to compare to the old Black Hamburg.—But as most persons wish several varieties, we can confidently recommend the White and Grizzly Frontignan, the Golden Hamburg, and the Golden Chas-selas.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Pruning Grapes.

The Bucks County *Intelligencer* is entirely mistaken in its statement last week, that we recommended autumnal grape pruning. While we do not object to it at all—and many experienced grape-growers prefer that to any other season—our own grape-vines are pruned early in February. At the beginning of December the fastenings are cut and the vines allowed to fall upon the ground to remain there until pruned, to induce low branching. We know very well, as we have fully tried it, that no pruning, or very little, will give big crops of grapes—such as they are! Every year, as the vines grow longer and higher, until they reach the top of a tree, or it may be the top of a house, or half over a garden along the fence and upon some old trellis, as we have seen them, the fruit will get farther and farther from the root, and become smaller and smaller in size, and poorer and poorer in quality. Such grape growing may suit people who have lost their palates, and who expect fruit without labor, but nobody else.—*Germantown Tel.*

Pruning the Grape.

Dr. WARDER, of Cincinnati, where, as our readers know, the grape is trained on stakes, gives the following short summary of the main points in January:—"Trim when the vines are dormant, but not frozen; remove all redundant wood, leaving only so much for fruit as the strength of the vine will enable it to ripen, but avoid such severity of pruning as will force an excessive wood growth.—So soon as the young shoots have attained the length of a few inches, remove all the redundant growths and all the ground suckers. Before blossoming, pinch the ends of all very strong fruit branches that spring from the bow, to control them, to make better foliage, and new leaves on the laterals that are thus forced out, and to encourage the vigorous growth of the canes that spring from the spurs, and which should be tied up from time to time, and relieved of their laterals till they reach the top of the stake, after which they may be allowed to grow at random or may be trained horizontally from stake to stake."

Vineyards Near Rivers or Lakes.

It is a fact that all varieties of grapes flourish best near large bodies of water, and some varieties actually prove worthless, for the want of the humidity that the water affords. We were recently informed by an extensive grape grower, at Bridgeport, Conn., that he could not even propagate the *Delaware* vines with success, being two miles from Long Island Sound, on account of the lack of humidity in the atmosphere.

Dr. Grant's vineyard is on an island in the Hudson River, and Dr. Underhill's on a neck of land, extending out some distance into the same river; and the best grape growing region of Ohio is Kelly's Island, in Lake Erie, which prove that water is a great advantage in vineyard culture; yet we do not consider it absolutely necessary. Here in Central New York all the varieties of grapes grow well, and are seldom affected with any leaf-blight, or other disease.—*Rural New Yorker.*

BEST SOIL FOR GRAPES.—According to the Ohio Pomological Society, a better quality of grapes, with heavier must, can be produced on a strong clay soil, or one of loamy clay, with a limestone or slaty subsoil, than on sandy ground or alluvial deposits. If this be so, the soil through a considerable portion of the central counties of New York must be well adapted to grape culture. The Society also agreed that, in all cases, underdrainage was necessary to success in grape growing. Grapes are becoming more and more extended in their cultivation throughout the State, and it is well that it is so, for when grown to perfection, they are not only the most delicious, but among the most health-promoting of all our fruits.

Ladies Department.

THE DYING WIFE.

Many a sorrow-stricken heart will bleed afresh and many a manly eye grow dim with tears, over the remembrances of a reality which the following beautiful lines will awaken:

Lay the gem upon my bosom,
Let me feel her sweet warm breath;
For a strong chill o'er me passes,
And I know that it is death.
I would gaze upon the treasure—
Scarcely given ere I go—
Feel her rosy dimpled fingers
Wander o'er my cheek of snow.

I am passing through the waters,
But a blessed shore appears;
Kneel beside me, husband dearest,
Let me kiss away thy tears.
Wrestle with thy grief, my husband,
Strive from midnight until day,
It may leave an angel's blessing
When it vanishes away.

Lay the gem upon my bosom,
'Tis not long she can be there;
See! how to my heart she nestles,
'Tis the pearl I love to wear.
If in after years beside thee,
Sits another in my chair,
Though her voice be sweeter music,
And her face than mine more fair;

If a cherub call thee "Father!"
Far more beautiful than this,
Love thy first-born! Oh! my husband!
Turn not from the motherless.
Tell her sometimes of her mother—
You may call her by my name!
Shield her from the winds of sorrow;
If she errs, oh! gently blame.

Lead her sometimes, where I'm sleeping;
I will answer if she calls,
And my breath will stir her ringlets,
When my voice in blessing falls.
Then her soft, black eyes will brighten,
And shall wonder whence it came,
In her heart, when years pass o'er her
She will find her mother's name.

It is said that every mortal
Walks between two angels here;
One records the ills, but blots it,
If before the midnight drear
Man repenteth—if uncanceled,
Then he seals it for the skies;
And the right hand angel weepeth,
Bowing low with veiled eyes.

I will be her right-hand angel,
Sealing up the good for Heaven;
Striving that the midnight watches
Fixed no misdeeds unforgiven.
You will not forget me husband,
When I'm sleeping 'neath the sod?
Oh, love the jewel to us given,
As I love thee—next to God!

THE BRIDAL WINE CUP.

A TRUE SCENE.

"Pledge with wine—pledge with wine," cried the young and thoughtless Harvey Wood; "pledge with wine," ran through the brilliant crowd.

The beautiful bride grew pale—the decisive hour had come. She pressed her white hands together, and the leaves of her bridal wreath trembled on her pure brow; her breath came quicker, and her heart beat wilder.

"Yes, Marion, lay aside your scruples, for once," said the Judge, in a low tone, going towards his daughter, "the company expect it. Do not so seriously infringe upon the rules of etiquette; in your

own house act as you please; but in mine, for this once, please me."

Every eye was turned toward the bridal pair.—Marion's principles were well known. Harvey had been a convivialist, but of late his friends noticed the change in his manners, the difference in his habits—and to-night, they watched him to see, as they sneeringly said, if he was tied down to a woman's opinion so soon.

Pouring a brimming beaker, they held it with tempting smiles toward Marion. She was very pale, though more composed, and her hand shook not, as smiling back, she gratefully accepted the crystal bumper and raised it to her lips. But scarcely had she done so, when every hand was arrested by her piercing exclamation of "Oh! how terrible?"

"What is it?" cried one and all, thronging together, for she had slowly carried the glass at arm's length, and was fixedly regarding it as though it were some hideous object.

"Wait," she answered, while an inspired light shone from her dark eyes, "wait, and I will tell you. I see," she added slowly, pointing one jeweled finger at the sparkling ruby liquid, "a sight that beggars all description; and yet listen; I will paint it for you if I can. It is a lonely spot; tall mountains, crowned with verdure, rise in awful sublimity around; a river runs through, and bright flowers grow to the water's edge. There is a thick warm mist that the sun seeks vainly to pierce; trees, lofty and beautiful, wave to the airy motion of the birds; but there a group of Indians gather; they flit to and fro with something like sorrow upon their dark brow; and in their midst lies a manly form, but his cheek, how deathly! his eyes wild with the fitful fire of fervor. One friend stands beside him, nay, I should say kneels; for he is pillowing that poor head upon his breast.

"Genius in ruins. Oh! the high, holy looking brow! Why should death mark it, and he so young? Look how he throws the damp curls! see him clasp his hands! hear his thrilling shrieks for life! mark how he clutches at the form of his companion, imploring to be saved. Oh! see him call piteously his father's name! see him twine his fingers together as he shrieks for his sister—his only sister—the twin of his soul—weeping for him in his native land.

"See!" she exclaimed, while the bridal party shrank back, the untasted wine trembling in their faltering grasp, and the Judge felt overpowered, upon his seat, "see! his arms are lifted to heaven; he prays, now wildly, for mercy! hot fever rushes through his veins. The friend beside him is weeping; awe-stricken, the dark men move silently away, and leave the living and dying together."

There was a hush in that princely parlor, broken only by what seemed a smothered sob from some manly bosom. The bride stood yet upright, with quivering lips, and tears stealing to the outward edge of her lashes. Her beautiful arm had lost its tension, and the glass, with its little troubled red waves, came slowly towards the range of her vision. She spoke again; every lip was mute. Her voice was low, faint, yet awfully distinct; she still fixed her sorrowful glance on the wine cup.

"It is evening now; the great white moon is coming up, and her beams lay gently on his forehead. He moves not; his eyes are set in their sockets; dim are their piercing glances; in vain his friend whispers the name of father and sister—death is there. Death and no soft hand; no gentle voice to bless and soothe him. His head sinks back! one convulsive shudder! he is dead!"

A groan ran through the assembly, so vivid was her description, so unearthly her look, so inspired her manner, that what she described seemed actually to have taken place then and there. They noticed also, that the bridegroom hid his face in his hands, and was weeping.

"Dead!" she repeated again, her lips quivering faster and faster, and her voice more and more broken, "and there they scoop him a grave, and there without a shroud, they lay him down in that damp reeking earth. The only son of a proud father, the only idolized brother of a fond sister. And he sleeps to-day in that distant country, with no stone to mark the spot. There he lies—my father's son—my own twin brother! a victim to this deadly poison. Father," she exclaimed, turning suddenly, while the tears rained down her beautiful cheeks, "father shall I drink it, now?"

The form of the old judge was convulsed with agony. He raised his head, but in a smothered voice he faltered—"No, no, my child, in God's name, no."

She lifted the glittering goblet, and letting it suddenly fall to the floor, it was dashed into a thousand pieces. Many a tearful eye watched her movement, and instantaneously every wine-glass was transferred to the marble table on which it had been prepared. Then, as she looked at the fragments of crystal, she turned to the company, saying:—"Let no friend hereafter who loves me, tempt me to peril my soul for wine. Not firmer the everlasting hills than my resolve, God helping me, never to touch or taste that terrible poison. And he to whom I have given my hand; who watched over my brother's dying form in that last solemn hour, and buried the dear wanderer there by the river, in that land of gold, will, I trust, sustain me in that resolve. Will you not, my husband?"

His glistering eyes, his sad, sweet smile, was her answer.

The Judge left the room, and when an hour after he returned, and with a more subdued manner took part in the entertainment of the bridal guests, no one could fail to read that he, too, had determined to dash the enemy at once and forever from his princely home.

Those who were present at that wedding, can never forget the impression so solemnly made.—Many from that hour foreswore the social glass.

VACANT PLACES.

BY MRS. GEORGIE A. HULSE MCLEOD.

At hearth and board, in every home the mournful refrain falls upon the ear, for—

"There is no fireside howso'er defended
But hath one vacant chair."

The battle cry is hushed! The sun shines once more on fields of summer beauty, that but a little while ago were strewn with ghastly faces of the dying and the dead. A hush is in the land that not long since was rife with tumult; and alas, in many a home, a sad, sad quiet. Lonely hearts yearn for steps that come not—for look and tone that made life beautiful, but—vacant places mock the wistful, seeking glance. There is mourning everywhere; crushed hearts and tear-dimmed eyes for the missing and the dead—the manly and the brave—the son and sire, the beardless youth, and the aged, fallen from the ranks fully ripe, like the ear of the reaper! It is sad to see link parting from the

household chain, whether it be in childhood, youth, or age.

I look back upon the changes which a few brief years have wrought, and the broad earth seems but a place of graves. In a home that has been dear from childhood, the death-angel has come and gone, leaving many a vacant place where once the circle was unbroken. Two years ago I sat beside the fire in the dear old nursery, where, as little children, we loved to linger. The autumn wind made solemn music then as now without its sheltered walls, but it seemed not then so full of deep, sad meaning.—The room itself is little changed—the brightness of the draperies dimmed it may be—a picture less upon the wall—all else seems the same.

The blaze leaps up with the same ruddy light, and the heaped-up coals hide many a picture in their glowing depths. The storm and night without, warmth and light within, as it was in years gone by; but my heart was lighter then, and all things were a happy look. Other eyes than mine looked then into the blaze; other faces were around the fire.—There I seek them now! Vacant places meet my longing glance. It is the same old story, so often told, but not less sad for the telling:

"Some to the bridal, and some to the tomb."

It seems but yesterday, that Lillie, in her bridal robes, flitted like a vision of brightness through this room; now she has a far off home; her face is missing here. Where now falls the step we listened for at night—where the manly form that proudly towered above us—where is the young, brave-hearted? Where? His dying moans were lost amid the cannon's roar, the trumpet's tone, the soldier's requiem. The winds mocked his cry of anguish, and the moon-beams fell pale and cold upon the battle-field; upon dead faces turned so pitifully up toward Heaven! We shall always miss him; and we gaze through tears upon his vacant place. There was another then; a fair child's face with clustering curls about it; eyes blue as violets that wake in spring; sweet baby tones and joyous laughter, and little clinging fingers that led us all at will. We forget sometimes that we are allied to angels, and listen for the fairy foot-fall, or joyous voice. We sometimes think we see her bright face peeping through the open door. Ah! never more! She is sleeping very still in her lowly bed, and our voices do not reach her. Vacant places are in our home, and in many another, where, perhaps, there's less to soothe the lonely heart.

We who are left draw nearer to each other, and talk of that other home, where our beloved are safely sheltered, watching for our coming.

Southern Literary Institute, Baltimore, Oct. 23, 1865.

—Methodist Protestant.

Come where Music Dwells!

Oh, come where music dwells,
Forever floating round!
That now with rapture swells,
Then dies in whispering sound!
The charm your soul shall fill
With pure celestial fire;
Put forth your noblest skill,
And touch the golden lyre.

Oh, come in bright array,
With sunshine, smiles, and flowers;
It is a festive day,
And pleasure counts the hours,
Lead off with dance and song,
Let music mirth inspire;
The happy strain prolong,
And touch the golden lyre.

"HOUSEHOLD BLESSINGS!"

Of all the inventions to relieve the Household of one of its greatest drudgeries there is nothing that equals the Washing and Clothes Wringing Machines—for instead



"washing day" being now a "reign of terror," it has become a semi-holiday by the introduction of machines that are so simple and easily managed that even the most delicate of the household can perform the operation, thereby avoiding the many scolds that "Martha Eliza" was wont to receive in failing to make her appearance on "Monday." Its introduction has struck dumb the old ditty, which ran thus (as near as we can remember):—"Wash, wash, thump, thump away, for deuce a bit of comfort is on a washing day." A new era has dawned upon the household, and where once were clouded brows are bright and smiling faces—for the rough ways are made smooth by these domestic aids.



The above cuts, which we are induced to publish for the especial benefit of our lady friends, represent the Union Washing Machine and Clothes Wringer Combined, and the Clothes Wringer attached to an ordinary tub.

It is claimed for these machines that they not only save three-fourths of the labor and soap, but garments will last twice as long when washed in them, and look cleaner and whiter than when done by hand. All fabrics, from a collar to a blanket, can be washed perfectly, without soaking, rubbing, or boiling. Flannels are made soft and clean. They last a great while and should be a fixture on every plantation and farm. We have one on our farm. In calling attention to these excellent machines we will say that if you know of any other kind of the "same sort," and better, why buy it.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

DYING PUMPKINS.—Peel and cut as for stewing—then slice very thin—(it can be done with a cabbage slicer)—then spread on tins or other driers, and put in the stove oven with a moderate heat. It will retain its natural flavor better than any way I ever tried. In preparing it for pies, soak it in water a few hours, and stew in the same water.

HAM TOAST.—Boil a quarter of a pound of lean ham; chop it small, with the yolk of three eggs well beaten, half an ounce of butter, two tablespoonfuls of cream and a little cayenne. Stir it over fire till it thickens, and spread it on hot toast with the crust cut off.

BREAD OMELET.—Put into a large teacup of cream, a spoonful of butter, with salt, pepper and nutmeg; when the bread has absorbed the cream, break in the eggs, beat them a little with the mixture, and fry like omelet.

HAIR BRUSHES.—To wash hair brushes never use soap. Take a piece of soda, dissolve it in warm water, stand the brush in it, taking care that the water covers only the bristles. It will almost instantly become white and clean.—

TO CURE A BOIL.—The skin of boiled egg is the most efficacious remedy that can be applied to a boil. Peel it carefully, wet and apply it. It will relieve the soreness in a few hours.

DROP CAKES are very fine for tea, and here is the way to make them: One and a half teacup sour milk, half a teacup cream, salt, one teaspoon saleratus, stir quick with flour, and chop in a buttered dripping pan.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES WET WITH WATER.—Take a quart of buckwheat flour, and nearly an even tablespoonful of salt. Stir in warm water till it is the consistency of thin batter. Beat it thoroughly. Add two tablespoonfuls of yeast, if distillery, or twice as much if home brewed. Set the batter where it will be a little warm through the night. Some persons never stir them after they have risen, but take them out carefully with a large spoon. Add a teaspoonful of pearl ash in the morning, if they are sour.—Sift it over the surface, and stir it well. Some persons like to add one or two tablespoonfuls of molasses, to give them a brown color, and more sweetness of taste.

EXTEMPORE BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—Three pints of buckwheat, one teaspoonful carbonate of soda dissolved in water enough to make a batter, and when mixed, add a teaspoonful of tartaric acid, dissolved in a few spoonfuls of hot water. Mix it in and bake immediately. Use salt pork to grease the griddle.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES WET WITH MILK.—One quart of flour, and in winter stir in lukewarm milk, till it is a thin batter, and beat it thoroughly, adding nearly an even tablespoonful of salt. Add a small teacup of Indian meal, two tablespoonfuls of distillery yeast, or a good deal more if home-brewed; say half a teacupful. Set it where it will keep warm all night, and in the morning add a teaspoonful of saleratus, sifted over the top, and well stirred in. If sour add more saleratus. This is the best kind of buckwheat cakes.—*Above from Germantown Telegraph.*

A HIT.

There was a little pig,

And he fell out of a butcher's cart.

Along came a Christian Commission feller

And picked him up and kissed him for his mother.

The Bible is God's gospel; a pure and lovely woman is God's Eve-angel.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

TO YOUNG MEN.

A CALL FOR AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURE.

The question is often asked by the young setting out in life, What shall I do? What had I better follow? What business shall I pursue, and where shall I locate? Most of mankind are dissatisfied with their own business, and with the course which they have pursued, and think they would have done better at something else; and therefore will seldom recommend the young to follow the same business they have. Or, it may be, they have experienced the difficulties, and see the hardships and obstacles to be overcome in the track which they have pursued, and are unable to see them in a course of life which they have never followed or known.

It is quite certain that there are difficulties in every business and in every walk of life which the young and inexperienced cannot see, and are never known until experienced. Some have far greater difficulties in the same class of business than others. Some have a peculiar adaptedness to their business, and their success is natural; while others, by reason of their health, constitution, and training, are not at all adapted to their business—and the sooner that class change their business the better for them. Some have not the faculty nor energy to succeed at anything, and are usually contented that they don't—because a man without energy is usually contented as he is. But a large class of young men are men of energy and ability, casting about, and always on the alert, anxious to know what will turn up for them. It is this class of young men to whom advice is the most acceptable and valuable.

It is an erroneous idea that some kinds of business are very easy, while others are very laborious. It is generally thought that if a man can only be a professional man of some kind—a doctor, lawyer, or minister—his labor will be light, and his life a happy one. Young people often say to themselves: "Oh, if I could only be a merchant or a business man, how soon I would get rich." They little know the mental care, anxiety, and bodily labor they have to endure. The young man who flatters himself with an easy life as a professional man, unless he has peculiar fitting qualifications, or an influence by reason of birth and position in life, at this day, will find himself badly deceived when he comes to contend with the world and earn his livelihood. The young man who thinks that studying his profession and receiving his diploma are all that is required to make him a lawyer, doctor, or minister, and secure for him a living practice practice, is sadly deceived. The young man who expects to reap the golden fruits of his literary acquirements,

as soon as he passes through college, is sadly deceived.

The world commences to move with a man when he enters the active arena and bustle of business life. Till then the youth takes no note of time. It comes and goes without a perplexity, an anxiety, or a thought. But when thrown into the great maelstrom of human excitement caused by business; when every hour and minute is counted, and each brings duties and anxieties; when one care passes but to make place for another; when obstacles tower before you like mountains, and difficulties sweep over you like waves, then can a man realize what it is to live for himself.

Many of the young often think that if they could but choose a city life, where they can see all the life and gayety of the world, and attend all its pleasures and vanities, they would be perfectly happy. But, alas! how many scores annually deceive themselves by leaving comfortable homes and good positions in the country to come to the city to starve? The great West, in our opinion, with its open flood gates, is the true place for the youth of our land to steer. Agriculture and manufactures, at the present time, have, and for some years to come will, open the greatest field for capital, labor, enterprise, and talent, of any other pursuit under heaven. To-day, the wealth of our country is fast centering into those pursuits. Commerce demands, and will demand, a large amount of capital and active enterprise. But she must depend upon her more productive sisters, agriculture and manufacture, for all she has or does. And it is, therefore, to these two pursuits that the youth of our land can most profitably direct their efforts. Since the commencement of the war large numbers have left professional and mercantile pursuits and found profitable employment in that of manufacturing. And the demand still continues. Articles of consumption, both grain, produce, and wearing apparel, have become so scarce that it will be years before the market will be again supplied. Let the youth of our land reap the benefit of the opportunities now offered them.—*American Statesman.*

PEANUTS.—Those who love peanuts will be sorry to learn that instead of 140,000 bushels per annum—the regular product before the war in North Carolina—there will, it is stated, be only about 15,000 bushels to export from the State this year.

We do love to see a tear in the eye of a lovely and refined woman; for we cannot imagine a more beautiful water in such a diamond, a more golden rain, or a more splendid magnifying lens for the heart.—*Prentice.*

At twilight every hen becomes a rooster.

MARYLAND SORGO CONVENTION FOR 1865.

A Convention of the Growers and Manufacturers of Sorghum and the various Northern canes, will convene in BALTIMORE, MD., on *Tuesday*, February 13, at 10 A. M., at "Armitage Hall," on Paca street, one door north of Fayette.

All interested in the Northern Sugar Plant are invited to attend. Visitors from adjoining States are hereby invited and expected to be present, and participate in its proceedings. It is hoped that all will bring samples of Syrup and Sugar—specimens of new and valuable Seed heads—models of apparatus for manufacturing—and any facts bearing on this enterprise that may be of interest.

The past year has fully demonstrated the adaptability of this plant to our soil and climate, and it is desirable that we have a full and free interchange of opinions, hence let all interested turn out.

A. R. DURBIN,
President of Convention for 1864.

☞ Samples of Cane Seed from Hon. Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture, direct from China, will be distributed to members of the convention; also a sample of Sugar from the same source and place will be exhibited.

Persons from a distance unacquainted with the city, by reporting at the office of Bruster & Griffith, No 49 Paca st. will be directed to comfortable quarters.

☞ Machine for draining and drying mush Sugar will be operated during the sitting of the Convention, hence bring along your mush sugar.

NEW TOMATOES.

TILDEN'S NEW SEEDLING—Large, well shaped, very rich color, remarkably productive, of excellent quality, and keeps well for market purposes.

The COOK'S FAVORITE—Large, apple shaped, very vigorous and productive. Raised by the acre it brought nearly double the price of other sorts in Boston market this season.

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MEXICAN TOMATO—This is a large, round variety of Lester's perfected. They are as large and as uniformly round as Cook's Favorite, and are prodigious bearers.

EARLY YORK—Very early, mostly of a flat round shape, of good market size, of excellent quality and very productive.

TOMATO DE LAGE, the French Bush or Upright Tomato. This variety is entirely distinct, and will bear planting eighteen inches apart.

BATES' EXTRA EARLY—A remarkable early, round variety, of good quality and fair market size.

☞ Either of the above varieties will be forwarded, post paid by me, at FIFTEEN CENTS a package and warranted to reach the purchaser.

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Marblehead, Mass.

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My seed Catalogue of garden and vegetable seeds, embracing about three hundred varieties, a large proportion of them of my own raising, will be sent out in January.

It will contain some new and rare varieties not to be found in other Catalogues, and will be sent gratis to all—Those who ordered seed of me last season will receive it without writing for it.

JAMES. J. H. GREGORY,
Marblehead, Mass.

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The Session will commence Sept. 11th, 1865, and close June 30th, 1866. This Institution commands all the advantages of a first class Boarding and Day School for young ladies—and can be referred thereto, or other information, can be obtained by applying to
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Through the kindness of the firms, and for the accommodation of our Southern friends, we have made arrangements with the following well known and prominent business houses, located in the several cities indicated, to act as Agents for the MARYLAND FARMER, and would request all in those sections to hand their subscriptions to them, thereby saving the trouble and risk of sending by mail:

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DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, FLORICULTURE, RURAL AFFAIRS, &c., &c.

THE SECOND VOLUME of the FARMER is now being brought to a close, and a new one will commence on the FIRST OF JANUARY, 1866. The success which has marked our efforts to re-establish an Agricultural Periodical in this State, and at a time when the public mind generally was absorbed by the more exciting news of the day, renders the patronage which has been so liberally extended to the "MARYLAND FARMER" as gratifying, as our acknowledgment to our many friends and readers, is sincere. And we now with pleasure announce, that our Magazine is a PERMANENT INSTITUTION, beyond all peradventure. We need not say that whilst we shall continue our endeavours to justify the confidence reposed in us by our kind friends, we also desire to extend the scope of our usefulness to its utmost possible limit. Such a work as the FARMER will, we trust, be found a valuable addition to the library of every country household. It treats not only of matters which appertain to the FARM and CULTIVATION OF THE CROPS, but also furnishes SUGGESTIVE HINTS on Gardening; on Horticulture and Floriculture; on the Construction and Adornment of Country Houses and their surroundings; on the Management of Stock—in short, it is adapted to the FIELD, ORCHARD, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD. Such articles as are not original, are selected with great care, and when collected together each succeeding volume will constitute a manual of reference, on all the subjects on which it treats, trustworthy in point of fact and in point of value, second, as we believe, to no other work of the kind in the country. Impressed with the conviction that we are accomplishing a good work, and cheered by the commendations of many of those whose names are already on our list, we desire to bring the "FARMER" for the Year 1866, still more prominently before the public, by extending its circulation among all classes of readers, to which its columns especially address themselves, in this and adjacent States. To this end we propose to offer inducements to clubs of a kind so liberal as warrant some extra exertion on the part of individuals in getting them up. At the same time we respectfully ask our friends to assist in this matter, and to call the attention of their neighbours to the merits of our Magazine, and to do all that they can—and they can do much by a little effort—to swell our already large subscription list. With a view to stimulating this movement we offer the following very liberal List of Premiums, to all who may interest themselves in this cause.

TERMS AND PREMIUMS FOR 1866 :

- 1st.—For \$1.50 we will send 1 copy of the FARMER for one year.
 2nd.—Any person sending 2 names and \$3, shall receive 1 copy of "Yale College Agricultural Lectures."
 2nd.—Any person sending 3 names and \$4.50, shall receive one copy of "Allen's American Farm Book."
 4th.—Any person sending 4 names and \$6 shall receive "Todd's Young Farmer's Manual."
 5th.—Any person sending 5 names, and \$7½, shall receive either of the following Premiums—value \$2.50:
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|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1 Steel Spading Fork. | 1 Pruning Saw and Chisel. | 1 pr. each Pruning Scissors and Shears. |
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| 1 Family Meat Cutter. | 1 No. 1 Patent Iron Pump. | 200 Pounds Bruce's Fertilizer. |
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- 7th.—Any person sending 20 names and \$30, shall receive either of the following Premiums—value \$10 :
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| 1 Garden Engine. | 1 Cheese Press. | 1 Vane. |
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| 1 No. 1 Wine Press. | 1 Spice Mill. | 1 Farm Bell. |
| 1 No. 0 Hay and Straw Cutter. | 1 Garden Barrow—No. 3. | 1 Best Ox Yoke—No. 4. |
- 8th.—Any person sending 50 names and \$75, shall receive either of the following Premiums—value \$25 :
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| 1 Best Double Corn Sheller. | 1 Patent Hay Cutter. | Horticultural Tool Chest. |
| 1 Wash'g Machine & Clothes Wring'r. | 1 Small Cider Mill. | 1 Mortising Machine. 1 Vane. |
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| 1 Hickok Cider Mill. | 1 Large Hay and Fodder Cutter. | 1 Field Roller. |
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In the event of competitors for the higher numbers not being able to make up their list, they can claim the smaller premiums—that is to say, the party working for the \$50 premium, and not reaching that figure, and receiving \$40, can claim the lower premiums to that amount.

Persons competing for any of the premiums, can keep their list OPEN TILL MAY 1st, 1866, if desired, but must, in the meantime, FORWARD THE NAMES AND MONEY, as received, so that the copies may be sent to the subscribers as fast as issued. Specimen numbers sent gratis, by Addressing

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BRANCH OFFICE--14 Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.

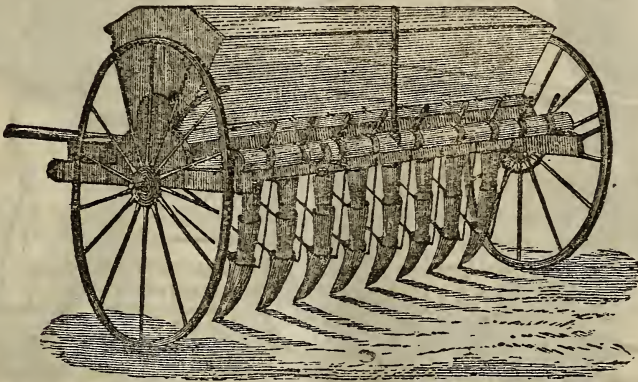
The Subscriber begs leave to inform Dealers and Consumers that he is now prepared to furnish MORO PHILLIPS' GENUINE IMPROVED SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, in any quantities. The universal satisfaction this article has given during the past four years, has so increased the demand that I have been compelled to greatly enlarge my capacity for its manufacture, and have been induced to establish a Branch House in the City of Baltimore, and now trust that I will be able to fill all orders during the season. Yet my rule is *first come first served*. DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.

MORO PHILLIPS,

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

THE CELEBRATED PREMIUM IRON CYLINDER GRAIN DRILL,

With the Improved Guano Attachment & Grass Seed Sower.



BICKFORD & HUFFMAN'S GRAIN & COMPOST DRILL.

This Drill is universally acknowledged, where it is known, to be the most perfect Machine invented for Sowing all kinds of Grain, and every description of Fertilizers in a concentrated form. It is so constructed, with the different sized gear wheels, as to sow any desired quantity of Grain, from one to four bushels to the acre.

In its arrangement for distributing Guano, Lime, Plaster, Ashes, &c., either in a dry or damp state, it differs from and excels all other Drills ever offered to the public, a separate box for these Fertilizers being attached in front of the Grain Box from which the Manure is evenly and perfectly delivered in the tubes, and is deposited with the Grain in the Drill Furrow.

In addition, we have also attached a Grass Seeder, for Sowing broadcast, in rear of the Drill, any desired quantity per acre of any variety of Grass Seed.

All the attachments may be used at once or separately.

The proprietors have been engaged in the manufacture of Grain Drills for fourteen or fifteen years, and of the thousands which have been sold in that time not one has been returned or failed to please the purchaser. They have been continually making improvements, and now, with confidence, offer their improved Drill to a discerning public and warrant it to give entire satisfaction.

Those wishing this Machine, and one that is universally acknowledged by the farmers of nearly every State in the Union, and by all who have examined it, to be the best ever offered to the public, will bear in mind that unless they order early, may be disappointed, as hundreds were last season by delay.

PRICES IN BALTIMORE:

8 Tube Grain Drill, - - - - -	\$110	Guano or Compost Attachment, - -	\$25
9 " " " " - - - - -	115	Grass Seed " - -	10

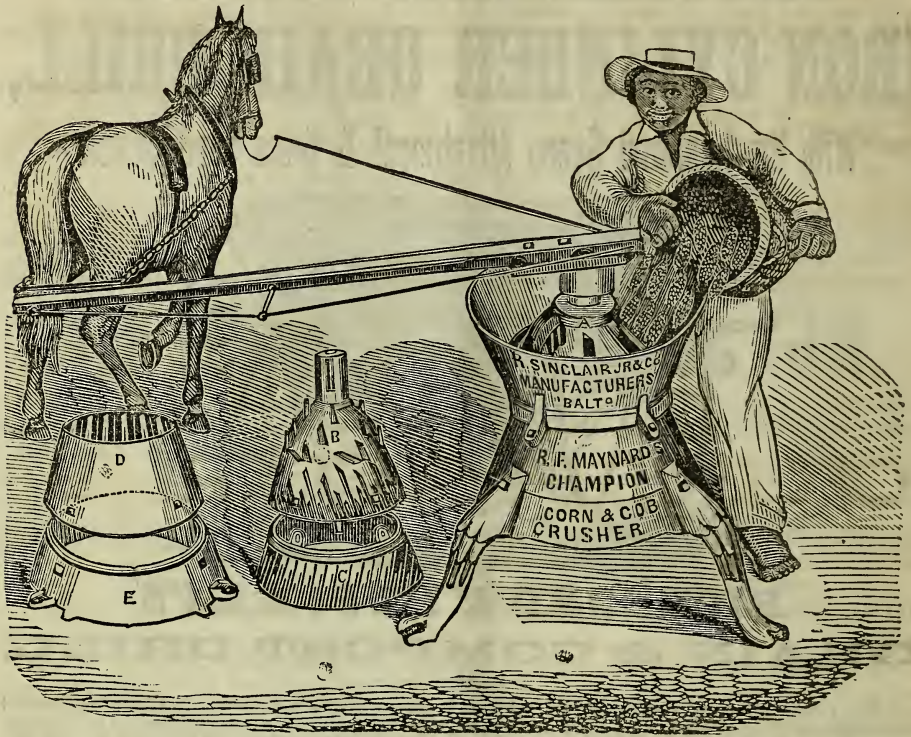
A full supply of REPAIRING parts always on hand, and repairing promptly and efficiently executed. We also manufacture the well known *HUBBARD REAPERS AND LIGHT MOWERS*. They are two wheeled machines with folding bar, and have given complete satisfaction wherever used.

Orders received for Guano, Rhodes' Super Phosphate, or any of the Composts sown with our Drill. Orders promptly filled by addressing early in the Season,

W. L. BUCKINGHAM, General Agent,
59½ SOUTH CHARLES STREET,

Between Pratt and Lombard Streets,
BALTIMORE, MD.

CHAMPION CORN AND COB CRUSHER.



The Champion Crusher is doubtless the most valuable machine of the kind that has been introduced to the notice of the farmer.

The Cone and outside casing are made in sections, so that when the parts that do the fine grinding become smooth, they can be replaced by others at a trifling cost, whilst the balance of the machine will remain good for years. For simplicity, durability and ease of management together with the comparative trifling expense to keep it in order, it has no equal as a corn and cob grinder. Certificates from those farmers who have used them furnished upon application.

READING'S PATENT HORSE POWER CORN SHELLER.

We make this Sheller both plain and with fan attachment. Also the following Hand and Power Shellers:

Virginia Hand and Power Sheller—Delaware Do.—Sinclair's Improved Double geared Single Sheller—Burrall's Iron Sheller, for hand.

All of the above are made by ourselves with great care, of good materials, and warranted.

ALSO ON HAND AND FOR SALE, Wholesale and Retail,

Portable Hay Presses—Lime Spreaders, Sinclair & Co's manufacture—Patent Water Drawers—Plantation Stone and Iron Mills—Livingston Plows, all sizes, right and left hand—Cuff Brace Plows—Small Plows of all kinds, suitable for the Virginia and North Carolina trade—Cast and Wrought Share Plows of all sizes and kinds—Harrows, various patterns and sizes—Buggy Corn Workers, &c. &c.

SINCLAIR & CO.

NORRIS & PUSEY,
No. 141 PRATT STREET, near Light Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

GRAIN DRILLS

BICKFORD & HUFFMAN'S GRAIN DRILLS, with or without Guano and Seed Attachment, known to be the best and indeed the only REALLY reliable Guano distributor in use. It has some late improvements. For Sale, as in the past years, by the subscribers, at manufacturer's prices. We advise early orders to secure a supply. The GENUINE

VAN WICKLE FAN,

Is to be had, as heretofore, from us. This fan is so well known that it renders it unnecessary to say one word in its favor—it is fully endorsed by the farmers of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, to whom we refer those who need reference.

CIDER MILLS

Are now in season. We are prepared to furnish "HICKOK'S"—that's the Mill, the most of people say,—we say it's a good Mill—have sold a great many, it has'nt "played out" yet; we also have a nice little "FAMILY" affair—HUTCHINSON'S Patent—Price \$22.50. With it you can grind your Apples, Grapes, &c., and press and make Cider, Wine, &c.

We would say to our friends that we have every conceivable article in our line, and what we may not happen to have, we will get for them and charge no more than manufacturers' prices. As to

PLOWS, HARROWS, STRAW CUTTERS, &c.

Of course we have them always, and in great variety, together with many things which we consider useless to mention in this advertisement, as we are known to keep constantly on hand every thing wanted by the farmer and of the first quality and at the lowest market prices, as many will testify. Our friend MILLS, of the "Maryland Farmer," sometime since reminded us that we should change our advertisement to suit the season—we neglected to do it at the time, being so crowded with business—whereupon we received the second reminder (for which we thank him) for we desire to keep the numerous and intelligent readers of the "Farmer" posted as to our great facilities to supply them—besides MILLS says, to prosper in business we must advertise—in the "Farmer," of course.

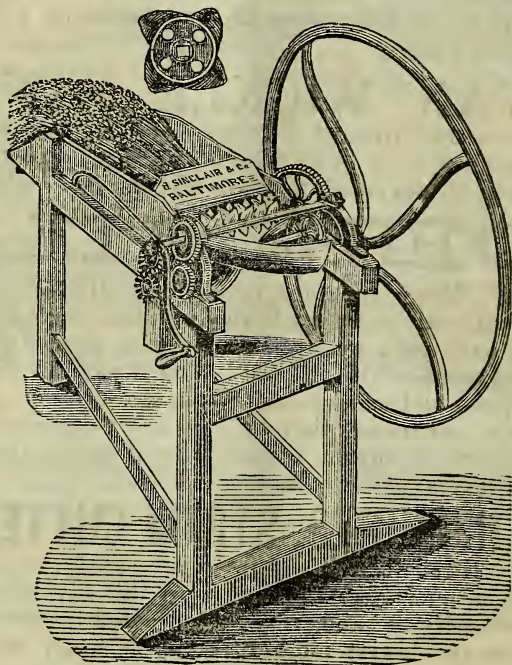
We will say, as the threshing season is not quite past, that we are the Sole Agents for the WESTINGHOUSE THRESHERS, for this State. We regret our inability to supply the large demand for them this season. To those disappointed in procuring one up to this time, we say, we may be able to supply a few more this month and in September. Next year we hope to meet the constantly increasing demand more fully. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to thank our friends for their very liberal patronage in the way of purchasing Implements, Machinery and Seeds this season.

NORRIS & PUSEY,

Dealers in Agricultural Implements & Machinery, Garden & Field Seeds, Grain & Produce
Commission Merchants,

SINCLAIR & CO'S
SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKS,
Nos. 58, 60 & 62 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

PATENT SCREW PROPELLER STRAW AND HAY CUTTER.



We make Five sizes of the above celebrated Cutter. The three small sizes are used for Hand and the two larger sizes for Horse power.

This Cutter has a very ready sale in the Southern and South-western States—and in the Western and Northern States have superseded all others, amongst the intelligent farmers and stock feeders.

We have made and sold over 15,000 of these Cutters in the last ten years, and every year the demand for them increases, as they still retain their high reputation for efficiency and durability.

MASTICATOR CUTTER.

This is one of the best machines ever offered to the farmer. It is particularly adapted to cutting Corn Stalks, Fodder, Sugar Cane, &c. It is equally as good a Hay and Straw Cutter as thousands of farmers and others who have used them, can testify.

It is similar in construction to the Screw Propeller, but having the advantage of a solid Iron Frame, two Crushing Rollers and 4 Knives on the Cutting Cylinder.

We make four sizes of the Masticator, two sizes for Hand or Power, and two sizes for Horse power.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr., & Co.

58, 60 and 62 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE

OFFICE OF THE

Albany Agricultural Works,

WAREHOUSE & SEED STORE,

Hamilton, Liberty and Union Streets,
ALBANY, N. Y.,---U. S. A.

HORACE L. EMERY, Proprietor & Manager.

ALBANY, N. Y., November 1st, 1864.

It is with pleasure that I am enabled to advise you that after nearly two years residence in England, which has been wholly devoted to the manufacturing and improvement of agricultural machinery, I have recently returned, and resumed the entire interests in the manufacturing business and property of the Albany Agricultural Works, Warehouse and Seed Store of so long and widely established a reputation, and heretofore under the proprietorship and management of EMERY BROTHERS, with whom I have heretofore been associated.

Since assuming the business and greatly increasing the facilities, and improving the most important machines here manufactured, I am enabled to furnish more promptly, and in large or small quantities, all articles in this line, and on the very best terms practicable with the cost of materials and construction, assuring the public that neither efforts nor expense will be spared to merit a continuance of their patronage, so long and liberally enjoyed heretofore by this establishment.

N. B.—Catalogues and Circulars containing Price Lists, Terms of Sale, Warranty, with directions for use, &c., beautifully illustrated, will be furnished on application and receipt of a stamp.

UNIVERSAL COTTON GINS,

HORACE L. EMERY'S PATENTS,---1860, 1862, 1863, 1864.

PRICES FOR 1865.

HAND GINS,---Fitted with two Cranks and Pulley for a Band.

SIZE OF GIN.					Gin.	Condenser.	Together.
13	SAW	COTTON	GINS,	\$6 PER SAW	\$ 78 00	\$52 00	\$130 00
15	"	"	"	"	90 00	60 00	150 00
17	"	"	"	"	102 00	68 00	170 00
19	"	"	"	"	114 00	76 00	190 00

GINS FOR POWER.

The force required to drive these Gins to their capacity averages one indicated horse-power for every 20 Saws; in larger Gins less power is required in proportion.

SIZE OF GIN.					Gin.	Condenser.	Together.
25	SAW	COTTON	GIN,	\$5 50 PER SAW	\$137 50	\$ 91 67	\$235 17
29	"	"	"	"	159 50	106 34	265 84
35	"	"	"	"	192 50	128 33	320 83
39	"	"	"	"	214 50	143 00	357 50
45	"	"	"	"	247 50	165 00	412 50
49	"	"	"	"	269 50	179 67	449 17
55	"	"	"	"	302 50	201 67	504 17
59	"	"	"	"	324 50	216 33	540 83
65	"	"	"	"	357 50	238 33	595 83
69	"	"	"	"	379 50	253 00	632 50

HORACE L. EMERY,

ALBANY AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

ALBANY, N. Y.,---U. S. A.

FARMERS' WEATHER INDICATOR,
OR WOODRUFF'S
PORTABLE BAROMETER

This instrument should be in the hands of every Agriculturist, as it unerringly points out any change in the weather and thus directs the farmer how to shape his work and save crops that, without a Barometer, might be caught out in a storm, and seriously injured, if not destroyed. Every farmer should have one, as it is a perfect "Weather Teller." It is simple in construction, cheap in price, not liable to get out of order, and the only PERFECT PORTABLE BAROMETER in use. Being a Mercurial Barometer, it is accurate and reliable for Scientific purposes, being used by the United States Coast Survey, and at the Smithsonian Institute; besides being recommended by the most distinguished agriculturists of the country, as well as by a host of Professors and Scientific journals.

The cost of the instrument is within the reach of all, ranging in price from \$7 to \$28. We have five different styles, from a plain maple case to the finest carved rosewood. Most of these styles have a Thermometer attached.

A sample of this instrument may be seen at this office. Orders promptly filled. For descriptive circular and prices, apply personally or by letter to

BRUSTER & GRIFFITH,
49 N. PACA STREET, Baltimore, Md.

Wholesale and Retail Agents for Maryland.

Trade supplied on liberal terms. Also, Manufacturers and Dealers in

Agricultural Implements

in General. Exclusive agents for

CLARK & HEDGES'
CANE MILL.

COOK'S

SUGAR EVAPORATOR,

and Sugar Machinery in general.

RUNDELL'S

HORSE PITCH FORK,

OR HAY ELEVATOR,

the best in use and GREAT LABOR-SAVING Implement.

EUREKA

Horse-Power Thresher and Cleaner.

Patented and manufactured by PELTON. Best Power Thresher and Cleaner out. A supply of pure

CHINESE AND AFRICAN

CANE-SEED

always on hand.

CANE SEED!

Pure and Choice Sorghum.

OMSEANA, or WHITE IMPHÉE; NEEAZANA, or RED IMPHÉE; and LIBERIAN (new variety) CANE SEEDS, in quantities to suit, by

Bruster & Griffith,

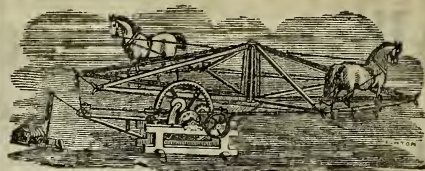
AGENTS FOR SUGAR MACHINERY, ETC.,

No. 49 North Paca Street,

mh-ly

BALTIMORE, MD.

Perry's American Horse Power,



MANUFACTURED BY

**REMINGTON AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
ILION, NEW YORK.**

The superiority of this Power is beyond dispute, and consists in the direct communication of the force, from the horse to the various machines to which it is applied.

It will do double the work (with a given number of horses) of any other Sweep Power in use; it is also more simple and durable in construction, is lighter and less liable to get out of order, and is easier and safer for the horses than any other Power whatever.

Circulars sent to order.

aug-ly*

THE TRUE

CAPE COD CRANBERRY,

For October and November planting, also for April, May, and June planting, for upland and garden culture. Under my method of culture, the yield last season, on common dry upland was over 400 bushels per acre. Explicit directions for cultivation, with prices of plants, will be sent to any address, gratis, with priced descriptive nursery catalogue, complete, of the most desirable Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens and Shrubs, Grape Vines, New Strawberries, New Large Currants, Rhubarb, Asparagus, &c., &c., and the very best and choicest Garden and Flower Seeds in great variety. Seeds prepaid by mail to any part of the country. Also, a wholesale catalogue of the above, with very liberal terms to agents, clubs, and the trade. Agents wanted in every town, for the sale of Trees, Plants, and Seeds, on a very liberal commission, which will be made known on application.

B. M. WATSON,

Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Establishment,
no6t Plymouth, Mass.

"KANAWHA REPUBLICAN,"

Published at Charleston, W. Va.

At \$2.50 per Annum, in advance.

Merchants, Manufacturers and others will find this an excellent medium to advertise their business through the channel of our advertising columns, as we have a large circulation through this section of Western Virginia.

RATES OF ADVERTISING—One square (12 lines) first insertion, \$1; each subsequent insertion, 50 cts.

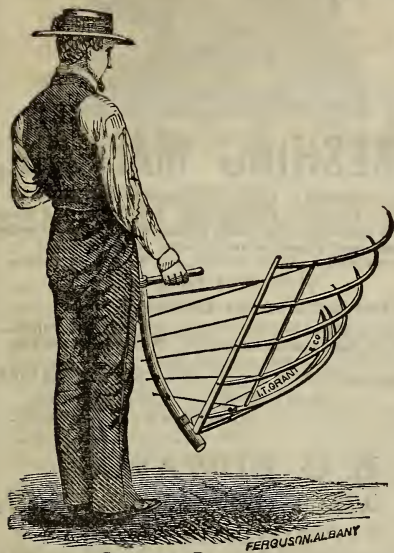
A liberal discount from the usual rates will be allowed to those who advertise by the year.

oct-tf

E. W. NEWTON,
Charleston, W. Va.

RENSSELAER AGRICULTURAL WORKS. GRANT FAN MILL AND CRADLE Co.,

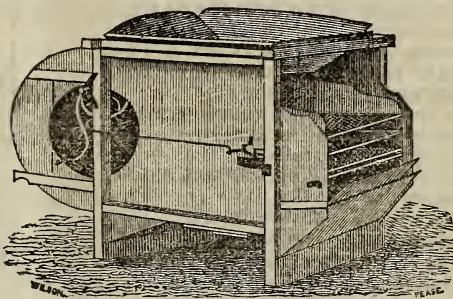
Successors to I. T. GRANT & CO.



SOUTHERN PATTERN.

PROPRIETORS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
CELEBRATED DOUBLE BLAST GRAIN & RICE FANS,
BRYAN GRANT GRAIN FANS,
COFFEE CLEANER & SORTER, THERMOMETER
CHURNS,

Improved Turkey Wing, Grape Vine, and Southern GRAIN
CRADLES, with D. H. VIAL's Patent Adjustable Double-
Acting Brace Wedge,—all made of the best material and by
experienced workmen, and have taken over 100 best Pre-
miums in the United States.



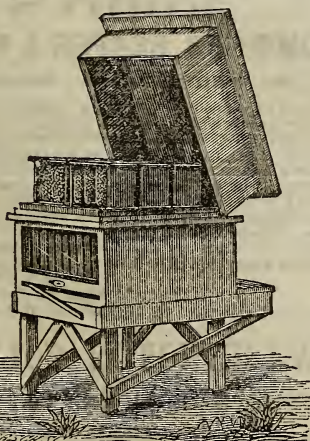
DOUBLE BLAST GRAIN AND RICE FANS.

All orders for goods, and application by mail for price list, will be promptly attended to. Address,

GRANT FAN MILL AND CRADLE CO.,

JUNCTION, RENSSELAER COUNTY, NEW YORK.

sep6t



COLVIN BOX HIVE No. 2, with Observing Glass in rear.

LANGSTROTH'S
PATENT
Movable Comb BEE HIVE.

Individual and Territorial Rights to use this hive
and also sample hives, may be had of the undersign-
ed, owner of the Patent for the State of Maryland,
two southern counties of Delaware and elsewhere.

RICHARD COLVIN,
No. 77 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore.

HARRINGTON & MILLS,

SUCCESSORS TO SAMSON CARISS & CO.

140 Baltimore Street,

Manufacturers and dealers in

Mantle and Pier Mirrors, Bases, Cornices,
Picture Frames,

And all descriptions of

Framing and Gilt Work, French and German
Looking-Glass Plates.

Fine English, French and German ENGRAVINGS—a
large stock constantly on hand.

HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES

in great variety.

Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures.

PLATED ALBATA Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Castors, Tea
Sets, Liquor Stands, Urns, &c. Ivory and Bone Handle
Table and Desert Knives & Forks, Carvers, Steels,
Butcher and Bread Knives, &c.

Planned, Japan and common TIN WARE, in all its
varieties.

Wooden Ware, fine and common Hardware, Baskets,
Willow Ware, Door Mats, &c.

Sweep, Hand and Dust Brushes; Feather Dusters of all
descriptions.

Walters and Tea Trays, all sizes and varieties.
Devonshire Portable Carpet and Sewing Chairs, Table
Mats, Napkins, Rings, Knife Boxes, &c.
Cedar Chests of all sizes.

Refrigerators of the Dr. Kane and Waterman's Pat-
ent. feb

AMERICAN ARTISAN.—A weekly Journal of Arts,
Mechanics, Manufactures, &c. &c.—published by Brown,
Coombs & Co., 212 Broadway, New York, at \$2.50 a year.

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The following gentlemen are authorized to act as agents for the "Maryland Farmer," who will receive subscriptions and receipt for the same.

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PETERSBURG.—JOHN ROWLETT & TANNER.
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Educational Journal in Maryland.

THE

Maryland School Journal,

Published Monthly, by

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The JOURNAL should be in the hands of every Teacher and Parent throughout the State. We are about to commence a new era in the educational history of Maryland.—Subscribe now and keep pace with the times.

TERMS.—Only One Dollar and Fifty Cents per year. All letters must be addressed to

LEVI & GALLIGHER,

Hagerstown, Md.

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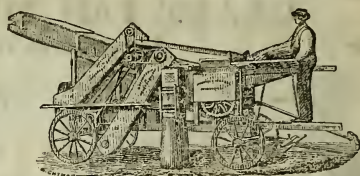
Young Housekeeper's & Dairymaid's Directory,

Containing the most valuable and original Recipes—all the branches of Housekeeping—together with a collection of miscellaneous Recipes, and the whole art of making Butter and Cheese. Sent free of postage for 30 cents, by addressing Mrs. ELIZA A. CALL, Fabius, Onandaga Co., N. Y.

nov-15

—A New Volume of the "Maryland Farmer" begins January 1st, 1866.

PITTS OR BUFFALO



THRESHING MACHINE,

Is unquestionably THE BEST, and takes the Lead! It is without a Rival, for Strength, Durability and Elegance. In operation it is vastly superior, and is the Fastest Combined Thresher and Cleaner in the World! Sizes—24 inch, 28 inch, 32 inch, and 36 inch Cylinders.

THE PITTS PATENT

Double Pinion Horse Power,

All know to be the best for working the Pitts Thresher.—For Four, Eight and Ten Horses. No other Power can compare with this.

Castings and Parts of these machines constantly on hand.

LINTON & LAMOTT, AGENTS,
No. 151 N. High st., Baltimore, Md.

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E. G. EDWARDS,
29 LIGHT STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Dealer in STRAW CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS, HAY PRESSES, CIDER MILLS, THRESHERS AND CLEANERS, HORSE POWERS and all kinds of the latest improved Labor-Saving Machines now made, at retail.

—All Cash Orders attended to promptly. dec-3t

KIRBY'S

COMBINED REAPER & MOWER.

D. M. OSBORNE & CO., Manufacturers.

These Combined Reapers and Mowers are universally acknowledged where they are known, to be the best and most reliable Combined Machines made and sold in America. They have been sold in Maryland since 1857, and in other Southern States before the war, (and will be in them hereafter.) So popular and celebrated have these KIRBY'S COMBINED REAPERS AND MOWERS become that it is often impossible to supply the demand for them. Every well regulated farm should have one of them on it. They are light Two-horse Machines. Price always reasonable. For further information address

E. G. EDWARDS,

General Agent for Southern States,
29 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

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WASHINGTON COLLEGE,

Chestertown, Kent Co., Md.

FOUNDED 1782.

By its elevated, healthful and beautiful situation, ample buildings, apparatus and library; its daily communication with Baltimore and Philadelphia, and its very low charges for Board and Tuition, this Institution, now about to begin its 84th year, offers advantages perhaps not surpassed by any similar College.

The Fall Term will begin Sept. 25, 1865. For catalogue, &c., address,

Rev. A. SUTTON, M. A. Principal.

EZEKIEL F. CHAMBERS, LL. D.,

President Board of Visitors and Governors.

PEREGRINE WROTH, M. D., Secretary. sep-15

E. WHITMAN & SONS'

LIST OF

FIRST CLASS GOODS,

ALWAYS ON HAND AND FOR SALE.

Horse Powers,	Wire Fencing,	Folding Ladders,
Threshing Machines,	Circular Saws,	Meat Cutters,
Wheat Fans,	Saw Horses.	Sausage Stuffers,
Wheat and Seed Drills,	Pruning Saws,	Apple Parers,
Reapers and Mowers,	Belting,	Grain Cradles,
Corn and Cob Crushers,	Well Wheels,	Scythes and Sneaths,
Fodder Cutters,	Wheel Jacks,	Scythe Stones,
Hay Cutters,	Crow Bars,	Scythe Rifles,
Corn Shellers,	Post Hole Augurs,	Weather Vanes,
Plantation Mills,	Ox Balls,	Ox Muzzles,
Vegetable Cutters,	Sheep Shears,	Hand Plows and Cultivators,
Portable Saw Mills,	Cow Ties and Bull Rings,	Swingle Trees,
Sorghum Mills & Evaporators,	Curry Combs and Brushes,	Hammers,
Cider Mills,	Hatchets,	Wrenches,
Wine Presses,	Rake Handles,	Hay Knives,
Hay Presses,	Plows and Harrows,	Grass Hooks,
Coffee and Spice Mills,	Cultivators,	Corn Knives,
Stump Pullers,	Plow Handles,	Sickles,
Root Pullers,	Plow Castings of every des-	Garden Shears,
Horse Hay Forks,	cription,	Grass Shears,
Dirt Scoops,	Plow Bolts,	Pruning Knives,
Washing Machines,	Plow Bridles & Back Straps,	Edging Knives,
Clothes Wringers,	Horse Collars,	Garden Trowels & Forks,
Cotton Gins,	Harness,	Axes, Picks,
Grindstones,	Trace Chains,	Mattocks,
Grindstone Fixtures,	Garden, Canal & Coal Bar-	Grubbing Hoes,
Field and Garden Rollers,	rows,	Shovels, Spades,
Hominy Mills,	Store Trucks,	Hay and Manure Forks,
Farm Bells,	Wheel Rakes,	Axe Handles,
Pumps of all kinds,	Hand Rakes,	Hoe Handles,
Pump Chain Fixtures,	Ox Yokes,	Fork Handles,
Vine Trellises,	Churns,	

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS,

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS,

FERTILIZERS, &C.

E. WHITMAN & SONS, 22 & 24 S. Calvert-st., Balt.

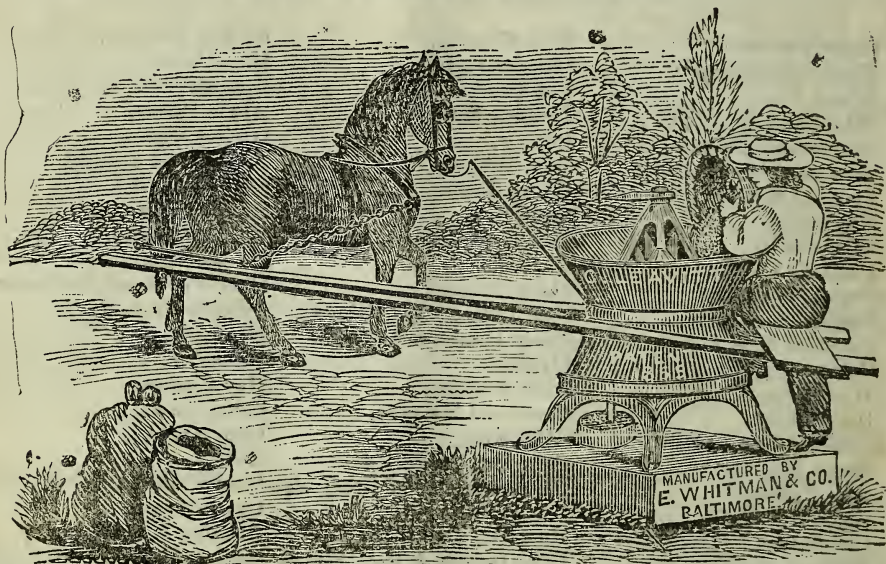
"YOUNG AMERICA" CORN AND COB MILL,

MANUFACTURED BY

E. WHITMAN & SONS,

Nos. 22 & 24 S. Calvert Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.



This Mill is so far superior to all others that we do not consider that it has any competitor in the field.

The advantages of the Young America Mill over all others are so great that the other Mills have gone entirely out of use, except when purchased by those unacquainted with the merits of Corn and Cob Mills.

The facility with which the plates are changed, and the trifling cost of same, after they may have been worn by constant use, enables the farmer to always keep this Mill in perfect order.

PRICE, INCLUDING PLATES, \$65.

TRIAL OF CORN & COB MILLS AT THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE FAIR.

The following Table shows the Time occupied by each of the Mills on Exhibition, in Grinding half bushel of Corn and Cobs.

YOUNG AMERICA,	2 Minutes and 40 Seconds.
LITTLE GIANT,	4 " 45 "
MAGIC MILL,	6 " "
SINCLAIR & CO'S MILL,	2 Trials, average time, 6 minutes, 58 Seconds.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

We have been informed that the usual practice of Merchants, Farmers and Planters, in ordering their supplies of our **Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated VERMIFUGE**, has been to simply write or order Vermifuge. The consequence is, that instead of the genuine Dr. McLANE'S Vermifuge, they very frequently get one or other of the many worthless preparations called Vermifuge now before the public. We therefore beg leave to urge upon the planter the propriety and importance of invariably writing the name in full, and to advise their factors or agents that they will not receive any other than the genuine Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Brothers, Pittsburgh, Pa.

We would also advise the same precaution in ordering

Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated LIVER PILLS. The great popularity of these Pills, as a specific or cure for Liver Complaint, and all the bilious derangements so prevalent in the South and South West, has induced the vendors of many worthless nostrums to claim for their preparations similar medicinal virtues. Be not deceived! Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS are the original and only reliable remedy for Liver Complaints that has yet been discovered, and we urge the planter and merchant, as he values his own and the health of those depending on him, to be careful in ordering. Take neither Vermifuge nor Liver Pills unless you are sure you are getting the genuine Dr. McLANE'S, prepared by

FLEMING BROTHERS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF Hepatitis or Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache.

In offering to the public Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILL, as a remedy for *Liver and Bilious Complaints*, we presume no apology will be needed. The great prevalence of *Liver Complaint and Bilious Diseases of all kinds*, throughout the United States, and peculiarly in the West and South, where, in the majority of cases, the patient is not within the reach of a regular physician, requires that some remedy should be provided, that would not in the least impair the constitution and yet be safe and effectual. That such is the true character of McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, there can be no doubt. The testimony we lay before you, and the great success which has invariably attended their use, will, we think, be sufficient to convince the most incredulous. It has been our sincere wish, that these Pills should be fairly and fully tested, and stand or fall by the effects produced. That they have been so tested, and that the result has been in every respect favorable, we call thousands to witness who have experienced their beneficial effects.

Dr. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS are not held forth or recommended (like most of the popular medicines of the day,) as universal cure-alls, but simply for LIVER COMPLAINTS, and those symptoms connected with a deranged state of that organ.

DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

The Liver is much more frequently the seat of disease than is generally supposed. The function it is designed to perform, and on the regular execution of which depends not only the general health of the body, but the powers of the stomach, bowels, brains, and the whole nervous system, shows its vast and vital importance to human health. When the Liver is seriously diseased, it in fact not only deranges the vital functions of the body, but exercises a powerful influence over the mind and its operations, which cannot easily be described. It has so close a connection with other diseases, and manifests itself by so great a variety of symptoms, of a most doubtful character, that it misleads more physicians, even of great eminence, than any other vital organ. The intimate connection which exists between the liver and the brain, and the great dominion which I am persuaded it exercises over the passions of mankind, convince me that many unfortunate beings have committed acts of deep and criminal atrocity, or become what fools terms hypochondriacs, from the simple fact of a diseased state of the Liver. I have long been convinced that more than one-half of the complaints which occur in

this country, are to be considered as having their seat in a diseased state of the liver. I will enumerate some of them. Indigestion, Stoppage of the Menses, Deranged state of the Bowels, Irritable and Vindictive Feelings and Passions, from trifling and inadequate causes, of which we afterwards feel ashamed; last, though not least, more than three-fourths of the diseases enumerated under the head of Consumption, have their seat in a diseased liver. This is truly a frightful catalogue.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increasing on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternating with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled; his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low, and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease; but cases have occurred when few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the Liver to have been extensively deranged.

Ague and Fever.—DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS in cases of *Ague and Fever*, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a fair trial.

Directions.—Take two or three pills going to bed, every second or third night. If they do not purge two or three times by next morning, take one or two more; but a slight breakfast should invariably follow their use. The Liver Pills may be used where purging simply is necessary. As an anti-bilious purgative, they are inferior to none, and in doses of two or three, they give astonishing relief in Sick Headache; also, in slight derangements of the Stomach.

PREPARED ONLY BY
FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, VERMIFUGE AND LUNG SYRUP.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.



SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO.

The following is a summary of analysis of last Cargo:

Ammonia.....	3.40 per cent.
Soluble Phosphate of Lime.....	17.07 " "
Bone Phosphate of Lime.....	24.32 " "

This guano resembles Peruvian in appearance, odor and composition.

It differs from Peruvian only in the proportions of its elements.

Peruvian Guano contains from 9 to 10 per cent. Soluble Phosphate; the Pacific has 17 per cent.—Peruvian Guano contains 15 per cent. Bone Phosphate; the Pacific has 24 per cent., showing in these all important elements decided superiority in favor of Pacific Guano. Pacific Guano contains 3.40 per cent. Ammonia; Peruvian contains much more, but the difference in the Soluble and Bone Phosphates more than balance the difference in ammonia. This Guano sells at the price of the common Super Phosphates of Lime, while its actual value is nearly or quite double. It is but little more than one-half the price of Peruvian, while its actual value is greater.

Farmers who study their interest will procure supplies of this Guano.

TAKE NOTICE, every cargo is inspected by Dr. Liebig, a guarantee not had in the purchase of fertilizers generally.

For sale by Dealers throughout the State, and by

JOHN S. REESE & CO.,

71 South Street, Baltimore,

General Agents of Pacific Guano Company for the Southern States.

BONE FLOUR,

UNADULTERATED,

MANUFACTURED BY THE

BOSTON

Milling and Manufacturing Co.

SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS BY DR. LIEBIG.

Ammonia.....	4.54 per cent.
Bone Phosphate.....	49.33 " "

The value of unburnt, unadulterated Bone is well known. When reduced to the condition of Flour, it is as active as if dissolved with acid, and is far better, because it retains all its Phosphates. Its superiority over the common BONE DUST is two-fold or more. It is a consummation sought for in vain for the last half century, and is destined to give new value to BONE as a fertilizer, and work a revolution in its use. The BONE FLOUR is made only by the above Company, and is branded with their trade mark, which is the guarantee of its genuineness.

JOHN S. REESE & CO.,

General Agents for Maryland, Delaware and the Southern States,

No. 71 South Street, Baltimore.